

Recreation



NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION • OCTOBER 1958 • 50c

ALL-AMERICAN HEAVY-DUTY PICNIC GRILLS



Stationary
style for
permanent
installation

\$43.70

Weight 180 lbs.

PATENT

Portable
Model as
Illustrated,
Complete

\$49.85

Weight 205 lbs.

PENDING

Features Not Found In Any Other Grill

Built just like a small, complete cooking range. Positive 6-way draft control gives faster, easier kindling, saves fuel, insures tenderer, juicier steaks, chops, barbecues. Cooks, bakes, warms—burns charcoal, wood or coal. Grill revolves to permit cooking to windward. Cast of heavy stove iron with steel pipe support, for lifetime service. Shipped fully assembled.

★ Write for Literature on All-American Picnic Grills, Heavy-Duty Picnic Tables, Park Benches and Chain Link Tennis Nets

AMERICAN

PLAYGROUND DEVICE CO., ANDERSON, IND.

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PARK, PICNIC, PLAYGROUND, SWIMMING POOL AND DRESSING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Now Available

HANDBOOK OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

1958 Ed. — 1248 Pgs. — \$10 copy

DIRECTORY FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

facilities for handicapped, 3rd Ed. — \$6

GUIDE TO SUMMER CAMPS AND SUMMER SCHOOLS

12th Ed. — \$3.30, cloth; \$2.20, paper

TOYNBEE AND HISTORY, an evaluation, \$5

PORTER SARGENT,
educational publisher, 45 years

11 BEACON ST., BOSTON

LOOPER CLIPS

for

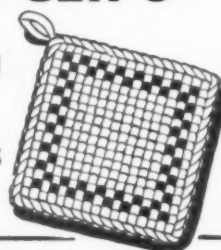
Craft Weaving

Braiding and Crocheting

makes

★ POT HOLDERS ★ RUGS ★ MATS

• Available in 20 beautiful
colors . . . also variegated

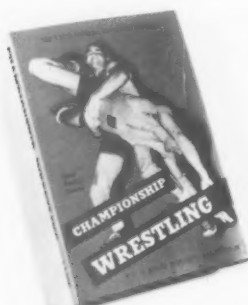


for information and prices, write

HOME CRAFTS COMPANY

BOX 352

KERNERSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA



CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING

By

CLIFF KEEN • CHARLIE SPEIDEL • RAY SWARTZ

This is THE book on amateur wrestling! For beginners, advanced wrestlers, Olympics candidates, coaches, and instructors. 223 pages packed with detailed information. 650 step-by-step photographs. Latest coaching methods. An entire chapter devoted to Olympic free-style, with tips on foreign techniques and counters for them. Compiled and edited by the wrestling coaches of the University of Michigan, Pennsylvania State University, and the United States Naval Academy, for the V-Five Association of America.

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES • CARE AND PREVENTION OF INJURIES • DEVELOPING A TEAM FOR INTRAMURALS • TAKE DOWNS • GO BEHINDS • TAKING TO MAT FROM STANDING • CONTROLS, BREAKDOWNS, AND RIDES • PINNING COMBINATIONS • ESCAPES FROM UNDERNEATH • ESCAPES FROM STANDING • BLOCKS, BREAKS, AND COUNTERS • OLYMPIC FREE-STYLE • CLASS INSTRUCTION METHODS

Based upon 91 years of combined coaching experience, this is the most comprehensive manual on wrestling that has ever been compressed into one volume. Sturdily bound in tan cloth with an attractive dust jacket. At your bookseller or direct (Educational discount on quantity orders)

ONLY

\$4.50

U. S. NAVAL INSTITUTE • ANNAPOLIS, MD.

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER
— — —
HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO.
— — —
LOUISVILLE, KY.

in Baseball and Softball
one Trademark is Supreme

Things You Should Know . .

▶ A TWO-YEAR STUDY of our state park systems has been announced by National Park Service director Conrad L. Wirth. Freeman Tilden, author of widely read books about the National Park System, has been retained for this purpose and will report his findings in book form.

▶ LETTERS-TO-THE-EDITOR. If readers of RECREATION enjoy this section in the magazine, it is suggested they contribute to it. Take a look at the following pages in this issue. Any comments, opinion, or rebuttal? If so, other readers would like to hear about it. If you don't like this section, we would like to hear about it.

▶ AN EXCELLENT PROMOTION PIECE for community recreation within the state has resulted from a project taken on by the Indiana Advisory Committee on Recreation. Prepared by Garrett G. Eppley, chairman of the Department of Recreation, School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at Indiana University, and F. L. McReynolds, associate in rural youth work and recreation of the Agricultural Extension Service at Purdue and committee president, the booklet is lively and shows careful planning for a successful selling job. It is available, on a nonprofit basis, to residents of other states at forty cents a copy. For further details, write Mr. McReynolds at Purdue University Agricultural Extension Service, Lafayette, Indiana.

▶ A STATEMENT ON YOUTH FITNESS as a community responsibility has been prepared by a subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities and published by the National Recreation Association. Copies have been sent to affiliate members of the Association, in addition to which a limited number are available, free upon request. Write for it on your official letterhead. This is a good companion piece to *Guidelines for Physical Evaluation for Youth Fitness*, the pamphlet released by the President's Council on Youth Fitness last spring. Inquiries regarding the latter

should be directed to the council at Washington 25, D. C.

▶ OPEN FOR THE FOLIAGE SEASON. Twenty-one state parks in New Hampshire have been he'd open after the general Labor Day closing date, so residents and tourists may enjoy the colorful fall foliage.

▶ TWO MILLION ANGELS in disguise will go into action October 31 for the "Trick or Treat for UNICEF." Goblins and witches will chant this refrain to householders from Alaska to Florida. It means they are asking for nickels and dimes for milk and medicine for needy children of other lands. As in other years, many recreation departments will take part in this worthy program. Write the U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York, for further information or order a planning kit with material for twenty-five youngsters (\$1.00).



▶ DON'T FORGET NATIONAL CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK, November 2 to 8, 1958! This fortieth annual celebration will be the occasion for book fairs, displays, dramatization of favorite stories, book quizzes, story hours, and all kinds of special occasions, highlighting the wonderful discoveries children make when they "Explore with Books." This observance is "right up our alley," in the recreation field, because not only is reading recreation, but so many enjoyable recreation activities come from books. Write immediately to the Children's Book Council, 50 West 53rd Street, New York 19, for a list of program aids, if you have not already done so. In the meantime, get your crafts groups busy on some posters of your own, planned around the above theme. Let's do all we can to stimulate children's interest in the wonderland of books!

▶ HAVE YOU SEEN the new Bantam paperback, a second edition of *A Wonderful World for Children* by Peter Carozzo? Look it up at your nearest news-

stand. It is filled with activity ideas for boys and girls.

Meetings

- Annual conference of AIPE. This year's meeting of the American Institute of Park Executives will be held at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana, October 12 to 16.
- Annual meeting of National Conference on State Parks is scheduled for Blackwater Falls State Park, Davis, West Virginia, October 6 to 9.
- State Convention of Wisconsin Recreation Association will be held November 5 to 7, in Milwaukee.

▶ RECREATION MAGAZINE BINDERS with 1959 stamping are now available.

▶ PLEASE SEND IN MATERIAL—articles, pictures, short items, "how-to's"—for a "Travel Is Recreation" emphasis in a spring issue of RECREATION, possibly May or June. Trips, camping, hiking, canoeing, touring, other types of vacationing all come under this head. See our June, 1958 issue.

Training

- Helen M. Dauncey, NRA social recreation training specialist, will be on special assignment in Alaska, October 6-23. She will be working at several air force military installations during the two-week period.
- Anne Livingston, NRA social recreation training specialist, will conduct a recreation workshop in Dayton, Ohio, October 6-9, under the auspices of the Department of Public Welfare, Division of Parks and Recreation. John J. Mahan, supervisor of arts and crafts for the Dayton department, will conduct an arts and crafts training course, in Dayton, during the preceding week, September 29 to October 3.

▶ DANCES FOR YOUR United Nations Day celebration. Please note the excellent collection of folk-dance records prepared by our old friends, the Hermans, and put out by RCA (see page 225 in the September issue of RECREATION). If you order or write for more information, be sure to mention the magazine.

We believe the following articles in this issue of RECREATION Magazine will be of special interest to those working with the ill and handicapped: "Is Recreation for Everyone?"; "Joint Use of Recreation Facilities"; *Reporter's Notebook*, containing "Versatile Community Center" and "The Film Scene"; "What Do You Know About Modern Dance?"; "Summer's Castoffs"; "Recreation Activities From Other Lands"; *Market News*, with the item on a genealogy kit; *Letters to the Editor*; and, of course, *Hospital Capsules*.

OCTOBER 1958



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST

Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON

Business Manager, RALPH C. MORRIS

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER

Program Activities, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

VOL. LI. Price 50 Cents No. 8

On the Cover

Even scarecrows dance, and pumpkins glow, on Allhallow's eve—magic night of witches, goblins, thrills and chills! Photo from A. Devaney, New York.

Next Month

Stories about teen-age programs and a senior citizen activity-center deal with two groups of serious concern to the recreation leader. "The Administration of Maintenance," and "Importance of Good Planning" will have special appeal for executives. Hobbies and the making of Christmas decorations are both covered. The report and pictures of the 40th National Recreation Congress in Atlantic City will appear in the December issue. November will also carry "Explorers of the Air," story of a good model plane program, and "Tell Your Story with Pictures," an excellent article on photojournalism—or how to take good pictures for publication. "Independent Basketball" offers an example for other communities to use in setting up a successful, adult basketball league.

Photo Credits

Page 269, Dennis Clinthorne, Detroit, Michigan, 1957 National High School Photographic Awards winner; 275, Alex Gray, Toronto, Canada; 279 and 281, Keith County Studio, Nebraska; 282, Vanguard, Hollywood, California; 288, State Park Commission of Louisiana, New Orleans.

RECREATION is published monthly except July and August by the National Recreation Association, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York, is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscriptions \$4.00 a year. Canadian and foreign subscription rate \$4.50. Re-entered as second-class matter April 25, 1950, at the Post Office in New York, New York under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924. Microfilms of current issues available University Microfilms, 313 N. First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Space Representatives: Mark Minahan, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois; Seymour A. Robbins & Associates, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York.

Copyright, 1958, by the National Recreation Association, Incorporated

Printed in the U.S.A.



* Trade mark registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Recreation*

CONTENTS

GENERAL FEATURES

Needed —

- Space on Earth (Editorial) Conrad L. Wirth 268
- Creative Leisure (Editorial) Vircher B. Floyd 269
- A Miracle in El Paso William M. Hay 272
- Is Recreation for Everyone? June Brauten 274
- Recreation Activities From Other Lands 278

ADMINISTRATION

- Joint Use of Administration Facilities Edwin S. Howell 286
- Criteria for State Parks 288
- Notes for the Administrator 290

PROGRAM

- Community Halloween at Low Cost 270
- Summer's Castoffs Bettye Breeser 277
- What Do You Know About Modern Dance? Aileene Lockhart 279
- Public Relations and Halloween Virginia Musselman 285

REGULAR FEATURES

- Things You Should Know 266
- Letters 271
- Reporter's Notebook 282
- Market News Jean Wachtel 291
- Hospital Capsules Beatrice H. Hill 292
- Index of Advertisers 293
- Classified Advertising 293
- Magazine Articles 294
- Books and Pamphlets 294
- New Publications 295



The articles herein printed are the expressions of the writers and not a statement of policy of the National Recreation Association.



NEED

Space on Earth

Conrad L. Wirth

ON THE FRONT PAGES of our newspapers we read about trips to the moon and beyond into the ever-expanding universe. Inside we see articles about the need of space for new highways and airports, frequently with recommendations that park lands be used for this purpose, and every day there are advertisements concerning new suburban developments, shopping centers, and housing.

While reaching into outer space we cannot afford to overlook the problems of space for a good life on earth. Every eleven seconds there is an additional person in the United States—327 an hour, almost three million a year—and most of them will be concentrated in vast urban areas. Space must be provided so they can get out-of-doors, in contact with nature, for physical exercise, relaxation, and inspiration, and for relief from electronic contrivances. Metropolitan regions should be planned to provide livable communities with broad bands of green established for recreation, agriculture, and preservation of natural features.

All political units in metropolitan regions will need to pool their resources to guide land use and development and to acquire lands and waters for public recreation purposes. One means of accomplishing this is through the establishment of a metropolitan authority, such as the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, which was created in 1939 to provide parks, connecting drives, and limited access highways for

the use of the people in the five counties surrounding Detroit.

The urgency of establishing open spaces in metropolitan regions cannot be overemphasized. At the same time we must not overlook the ever-increasing demand for new and expanded facilities, such as: golf courses, play fields, swimming pools and beaches; picnic and camp grounds, trails for hiking, bicycling and horseback riding; marinas, fishing areas, and plenty of wild lands. Facilities that are adequate today will be inadequate ten years from now.

The Space Age, with its revolutionary concepts of time and distance, will have far-reaching effects on recreation outside of metropolitan regions.

Better access facilities and new demands for natural resources are bringing new impacts on our remaining wild lands. Space in which to fish and hunt and to camp and hike is becoming critical. If future generations are to be able to have some of the enjoyment and inspiration we can still find in our parks and forests, along our streams and in other recreation areas, we must make plans now and follow them up with the necessary action.

We need an inventory and evaluation of the nation's outdoor recreation resources. We should determine the present and future needs for all types of outdoor recreation areas, and should formulate a nationwide plan and program for the acquisition, preservation, and use of recreation areas and facilities at all levels of government.

The plan and program must include natural areas of scenic, scientific, wild and wilderness interest, and historic sites, structures and memorials, as well as adequate places for all the other kinds of wholesome outdoor fun. #

MR. WIRTH is director of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. Reprinted, with permission, from *Park Maintenance*, March, 1958.

ED —

Creative Leisure

Vircher B. Floyd

A recreation executive interprets the challenge of automation

A FEW YEARS AGO there was a great deal of talk about a shorter work day and even a shorter workweek and year. Those concerned—largely labor leaders and industrialists—were demonstrating for the first time, an awareness of the effects of mass production and specialization on society. More recently, the matter of automation has received the same verbal attention. What will man do now with machines taking over so many of his tasks? Again, what will he do with his spare time?

Now that a voice-operated typewriter, which types directly from dictation, is a reality, now that electronic computers can be equipped with devices that process experimental data directly, without its having to be coded by humans, and other automatic highly technical machines, previously only dreamed of, are really here—one hears not a word on the subject. Such silence could by no means indicate that we need no longer consider the question of a shorter work day and how to cope with it.

Today, social workers and those concerned with recreation and education ought to join forces with the industrialists and labor leaders and retool their thinking. Where will the breadwinner spend his (or her) spare time? Will our nation become a sedentary one, passively occupying television stools for hours on end?

What effects will more "free time" have on the family, the classroom, the community? Will man seek to broaden

his horizons by attending afternoon and evening classes? Will man become increasingly involved in the government of his union, community, state, or nation? He may become an active member of his church or school board; or he may have more time and money to travel. What would such changes bring to local government, the school, the highways, and airways? Maybe men will share more of the "domestic tasks."

The effect of these changes will be interpreted and focused by those who plan now. Who will it be . . . the school, church, industry, agencies working in the social-recreation fields, private or governmental?

What have you, the recreation worker, the social worker, to offer a person who has been steadily and progressively deprived of any touch with a completed task, deprived of the creative experiences man craves? What can you give of real recreative social value; how can you involve him in situations which are attractive, challenging, and will minister to his unmet needs?

Educator, what have you to offer to the steelmill worker or sandhog? He doesn't want to study; he doesn't need a degree. Maybe, just the same, he may be interested in contributing to society. He may have a latent interest in art or music, be it rock 'n' roll or Chopin.

These questions, though not refined, point to a real problem. We must see our responsibility and commit ourselves to doing something about it *now*. #

VIRCHER B. FLOYD is executive director of the Sewickley Community Center, Sewickley, Pennsylvania.



Community Halloween at Low Cost



HALLOWEEN night mischief—taken for granted and endured, with gritted teeth, in most communities—has met its match in Iowa City, Iowa—a town of 25,000 just west of the Mississippi. The panacea is an annual Halloween night parade, costume party, and dance all rolled into one—and all at a cost of less than \$100.

Last year, more than a thousand children from kindergarten through senior high school attended this party. The elementary school age children gathered on a main thoroughfare at 6:15 P.M. Halloween night, dressed in costumes, all competing for one of the sixty prizes to be awarded.

A city fire engine and a Moose drum-and-bugle corps headed the parade to the front of a local theater where, at about 7 P.M., they were treated to refreshments and a program of cartoons and short movie subjects. At 8:30 P.M., escorted by their parents, this group of youngsters went home.

What is more they stayed home. Each grade-school boy and girl who attends signs and turns in a numbered pledge card stating that he or she will not willfully damage or destroy any property during the Halloween season. The children are told that thirty minutes after they leave the theater, twenty-five cards will be chosen from a box. If the lucky youngster is home when the sponsors call, he wins a prize.

Junior and senior high-school students, meanwhile, are not neglected. They are invited—with or without dates—to separate dances where refreshments are served and music is provided by small orchestras.

The all-in-one party works wonders in Iowa City; but it takes weeks of planning.

Important Steps

1. Meet with representatives from each sponsoring group at least six weeks before Halloween. Decide what kind of party you want. The evening can include games or contests of skill, held in a school gymnasium, in a community center, or facilities can be rented. The route of march for the parade must be mapped out and approved by police—if you want to stage a parade.

2. Plan your method of invitation. Iowa City's pledge card is an excellent way to reach the younger students and does three jobs at once. It serves as an invitation and admission card, is used for the drawing later in the evening, and pledges the children to good conduct during Halloween. High-school students can be reached with local newspaper publicity, posters in the school halls, and notices to home-room teachers.

3. Get in touch with your local merchants. You need prizes for the drawing and candy giveaways. Many of your own associates can help in this manner, and the chamber of commerce will no doubt apply its persuasive talents in your behalf. Refreshments can include lollipops, candy bars, or jelly apples.

4. Print your costume award certificates. Choose the judges—school or civic leaders, perhaps. Set up a system of judging. Make plans to set up a reviewing stand.

5. If you plan to show a movie or a series of short subjects, rent appropriate ones from a commercial distributor. If you prefer live entertainment—Iowa City once had a circus theme complete with jugglers, clowns, and tumblers—get in touch with an entertainment agency.

6. Buy noisemakers. The cost is low

and they are well worth the money. They can be distributed just before the start of the parade.

7. Engage a band or two, depending on your plans. The musicians' union of the AFL often has a good-will fund available and may provide you with a band at no cost. Otherwise, you may be able to engage the volunteer services of a pick-up band.

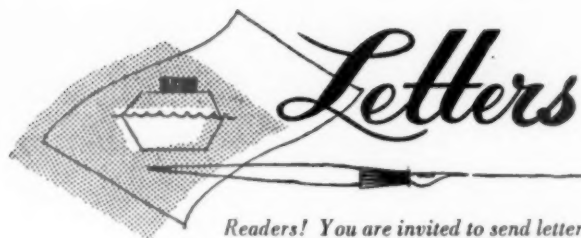
8. Talk up the party. Keep in touch with the parents and get them on your side. Most will want to help when they realize what your purpose is.

9. Put the youngsters in the right spirit. Work out arrangements so that school children can paint Halloween witches and goblins on downtown store windows during the day. You might want to award a prize for the best grade-school drawing of a Halloween subject.

10. Plan a meeting of your committee immediately after the party. Evaluate and criticize your work while everything remains fresh in your minds. You will come up with suggestions for a better party next year. Countless details will require your attention. Be sure to include every minutia you can collectively offer. Succeeding committees will bless you for saving them unnecessary wear and tear.

If you have further questions, a note to Robert Lee, Iowa City's superintendent of recreation, will bring a quick reply. He has coordinated parties there since 1951.

The cost of the party in any community, divided among the sponsoring organizations, should be almost negligible and certainly justified.—HOWARD M. GREENWALD, editor, *employee publications*, Ford Motor Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.

—The Editors.

For the Handicapped

Dear Sirs:

Do you [or your readers] have available any program and activity ideas for people who are seriously handicapped physically? My staff and I... are on the search for new and different ideas. We would, indeed, appreciate any assistance.... I have been checking the available literature but find most of it deals with theory. Perhaps you can direct me to *activity* literature that is available for the seriously handicapped.

I have been reading your "Hospital Capsules" and find it most interesting and inspiring. We find that the RECREATION Magazine has provided us with program material for our staff meetings.

CLARA S. SIMON, Recreation Director, Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Warm Springs, Ga.

More on Senior Citizens

Dear Sirs:

May I extend a word of heartiest appreciation for the admirable way in which you have featured Senior Citizens Month in RECREATION for May. You have made a fine contribution to the cause, and we hope you will continue each May the fine work you have begun.

JOY ELMER MORGAN, President, Senior Citizens of America, 1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Salute from the Army

Dear Sirs:

I am shortly terminating my very interesting tour of duty as the Chief, Special Services Division, TAGO. Since I took on the job four years ago, I have met and been associated with many wonderful people in the various fields of the Army Special Services program. If the program has made progress, and I think it has, this has been due in

part to the interest, cooperation, and support of you and the fine and loyal members of your staff. For your contributions, I am grateful, and I wish to express to you a sincere and heartfelt "thank you"—and the plea that you continue with my successor, Colonel Herbert L. Nelson.

I am assuming new duties at the U.S. Army Engineer Center at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. While I am severing my direct connection with Special Services, I assure you that I will never cease to be deeply interested in the welfare and morale of the U. S. soldier. In that, I know you share my views.

L. W. JACKSON, Colonel, AGC, Chief, Special Services Division, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

Goals

Dear Sirs:

Perhaps this thought is worth publishing in RECREATION Magazine.

A Belief

Every man should have a place of solitude away from the ever-flickering lights of cars and streets, where only he and his beliefs mingle among the natural things. Here each day a short time should be devoted to reanalyzing his goals, their real values, and the means which are incorporated to attain the goals.

He should daily reanalyze himself in an effort to determine his weakness and his strength. He should devote a few moments thinking of what he did during the day that was helpful and good and what he did that was harmful or lax. He should be honest with himself in his analysis and respond to his findings so that the next analysis will reveal progress.

Lack of effort is disgraceful but it is safer than misdirected energy.

CLAYNE JENSEN, Director of Recreation, Utah State University, Logan.

Remember Children's Book Week, November 2 to 8

Q: where would I get color slides of the world's art of every era?

A: from the educator-recommended archives of the **AMERICAN LIBRARY COLOR SLIDE CO.!**

- ✓ 14,000 Master Slides of the World's Art in Color.
- ✓ 250,000 Color Slides in stock for immediate delivery.
- ✓ Slides mounted in glass and labeled, in paper mounts, or as unmounted film. (For economy buyers who mount their own, we supply film cut to fit any 2" x 2" mount or mask.)
- ✓ Selection Service: you may obtain unmounted Color Slides which you are invited to examine before placing your order.
- ✓ Unique variety of "survey course" slide packages.
- ✓ Free quality Slide Projectors given with "collection" purchases.



SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

This new Art Compendium & Color Slide Reference Index contains 24 individually bound brochures covering 14,000 subjects, the world's monumental works of art from the Old Stone Age to the present. Compiled by art historians alphabetically and chronologically by classification... it's a "must" for everybody and anybody interested in art education, appreciation and creation! Complete set plus handsome binder (a \$2 value) and free sample slide — all for just \$5! Limited offer, write today!

American Library Color Slide Co., Inc.
Dept. R, 222 W. 23rd St., NYC 11

- ☐ Please send complete Art Compendium Set, sample slide, and special binder —
- ☐ I enclose \$5
- ☐ Bill me for \$5 plus postage
- ☐ Please send me further information on your art slide service.

NAME.....
INSTITUTION.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....

A Miracle in El Paso

William M. Hay

*No special formula
for ragged, screaming children . . .*

MIRACLES DO happen, even today. They are happening right now in our very midst—yes, in recreation—but they are not happening by chance or accident, or by a sudden stroke of Providence. This miracle, quite to the contrary, has grown from patience and perseverance, work and love, and by divine guidance, too. Starting Our Lady's Youth Center in El Paso, Texas, in November of 1953 was not accomplished by the usual simple rules of finding a suitable location with adequate building; setting up budget; installing necessary equipment, and hiring a staff of qualified directors; now you are in business. It was different, because all neighborhoods, like all people, are different. Each calls for some special, carefully drawn, and more carefully applied prescription. There is no special formula to serve as a simple solution to all ailments.

Father Harold J. Rahm, SJ, has certain regular assignments that would overburden the average layman. When, in mid-1952, he suddenly found himself located in a section of South El Paso, Texas, inhabited by the very poor, he found himself immediately submerged in extracurricular activities. Had he and his wonderful helpers realized what they would go through in providing recreation for this very poor slum area, they might have faltered at the very beginning. However, this is a miracle and miracles in the making do not falter.

How do we get to know a neighborhood, the people, their problems, their needs, their longings? Father Rahm spent months until he came to know these people of Latin-American descent. He learned to understand their dire poverty, their limitations, their small hopes; but, most of all, he learned to love them—without love there could be nothing.

He walked the streets and alleys, teeming with ragged, haggard, screaming children and scrawny stray animals—streets redolent of litter and waste of all sorts! Telling about his tours he said, "People appeared and disappeared through gaping holes in fences, through wet wash hung in patios and on stairway landings. Women chattered in Spanish and yelled at the children while performing household tasks without benefit of gas, hot water, or even running water."

Bicycle exploration revealed additional factors; the

language barrier; the realization that there are class distinctions even in slums. Roughly grouped, there were four classes of families:

At the top, there are those with a reasonably sober father who has a regular paying job. Some of these enjoy a car and TV set and have adequate food and clothing.

Next comes the family with good moral and social standards, handicapped by financial limitations.

Third is the large group of women and children deserted by the titular head of the family, for whom the mother's best efforts are inadequate to provide decent living conditions.

Last is the too large group of individuals with no resemblance to a family unit; no acknowledged father of the children who roam the streets, give trouble at school, form gangs, and fight the battle of survival. It is largely this group who come to Our Lady's Youth Center—some of the toughest incorrigibles in town.

"We started with baseball in the backyard of Sacred Heart Church," says Father Rahm, "This attracted so many youngsters from their games of 'stick ball' in the streets that we began to look for larger quarters. A ramshackle old building, unused for twenty years, was our prize discovery. All windows were gone; there was no heat, light, or water. All in all, it was a sorry spectacle; but it was large and centrally located.

"With the consent of the owners and help of one volunteer assistant and some of the neighborhood kids, we waded in. Generous friends of all faiths and civic interest provided materials and skilled labor. The building, after reconditioning, was painted. The yard was graded, paved, and provided with some equipment."

Father Rahm, with captivating enthusiasm, says further, "Our program follows no pattern. It has evolved naturally to meet the needs, grown gradually through these four and a half years as funds, personnel, and equipment would permit. No beanstalk this, for our Jack, but an edifice with a firm foundation.

"Much equipment and some personnel have been furnished by the city recreation department. Superintendent of recreation Robert Shipp has been a great help. The staff, paid and volunteer, now numbers twenty-five, the latest member a social service director, and will undoubtedly increase.

MR. HAY represents the NRA in its Southern District.



They came from filth and poverty, and needed love . . .

"The building provides table games, TV room, jukebox, library, art room, sewing and cooking facilities, three club rooms, photography and showrooms, besides auditorium, gymnasium, and office."

The program is not limited to the center. Leaders go out into various sections of the neighborhood, for it is quite large—actually several neighborhoods in one—to provide activities even in homes, where large enough.

The use of teen-age volunteers, constituting the bulk of the staff, is one of the excellent aspects of this program. Some volunteers put in long hours as leaders; others help plan their own teen-age programs. Many were originally problem children before they secured positive direction.

Approximately a thousand teen-agers and youngsters engage in the seven-day-a-week activities at the center and elsewhere. There are clubs for all ages and interests. Boy Scout troops that have won trophies; homemaking and sewing classes; art and photography; dancing classes and weekly dances with an orchestra; classes in boxing, wrestling, weight lifting and judo; fencing; English lessons; and indoor games.

There are weekly movies and classes in social doctrines. The center sponsors two weekly TV programs, and opens a radio station daily with a three-minute devotional. It publishes a weekly newspaper. Three orchestras originate at the center, one of which now plays professional engagements.

The building early threatened to burst at the seams, and the city council agreed to roping off the adjacent street from 7:00 to 10:00 P.M. There the children, with adult supervision, play hopscotch and foursquare, jump rope, play

softball, touch football, and box, and have lots of fun.

"New emergencies kept cropping up," Father Rahm continues. "As operational expenses grew, so did the . . . charity of individuals and organizations. The Spanish-speaking council of the Knights of Columbus has not only given us use of the building rent-free but paid the insurance and utilities. My speaking fees and personal services, of course, go into the center. Now part of our operational expenses are included in the United Fund in this, its first year, in El Paso. Contributions hereafter will go toward purchase of the building.

"Our Lady's Youth Center is here to stay and to serve. Over and above the pressure of administrative duties, the daily harassment of details, we strive to keep uppermost the concern for people. People are our business, particularly the youth, the adults of tomorrow.

"We try always to pour out love to fill the empty, bewildered hearts of the neglected, the rejected boy and girl. True, this love must at times be implemented with a big stick. We must keep everything under lock and key, and be ever alert for gang warfare. But our city police officials note a decline in delinquency in the slums of South El Paso. Our Lady's Youth Center is not fancy, but, rather, functional. We are proud of it. We are grateful for the divine guidance which we have enjoyed."

Is this a typical neighborhood? Well, hardly. Is there such a thing? Neighborhoods are all different; call for careful analysis. Is this a typical program? Perhaps; at least, in the sense that all good programs are adapted to serve the people of the neighborhood in which they live.

Does this sound like a church or a religious program? Well, hardly. This program is possible only through the cooperative effort of many people—volunteers who plan and play there, civic clubs who give materials and money, United Fund, city recreation department, police department, and many, many others. Without these combined interests and help, but especially without the hard work and determination of Father Rahm and his staff, this miracle would not have happened. With the same ingredients, it can happen anywhere. It must happen, again and again.

The greatest need today is to turn more realistically to neighborhood programs. Any individual, organization, or city can learn a helpful and meaningful approach to this vital problem by a close look into the story behind Our Lady's Youth Center—the miracle in El Paso. #

We adults may think of chess as a game for intellectual's, college professors, and atomic scientists, but actually children love the game and learn the moves quickly. Any child of seven or older can learn the basic rules from the instructions included with a box of chessmen. Any ordinary checker board may be used.

What fun to plot the king's capture, charge ahead with the knight, or catch the stately queen off guard with a crafty bishop! Chess has all the excitement of cowboys and Indians, with much less wear and tear on mother on rainy days.

So don't underestimate your child's ability. The next time he wonders "what to do next" try chess.—NANCY TALBERT, *California Parent-Teacher*, January 1958.



Young chieftain at camp for retarded children. In Canada, recreation helps this neglected group to find its place in the sun.

Is Recreation for Everyone?

RECREATION is for everyone." This slogan has probably been used, at one time or another, by all who work in the recreation field. We like to feel that none is left out in this land of equal opportunity. Could there be any possibility, then, that there is a group in any of our communities having little or no recreation services? There is, fellow recreation workers, a whole segment of our society—the mentally handicapped. Ah! but we can dismiss quickly the idea of planning recreation programs for them; we think we have neither the knowledge nor the ability to work in this specialized field. Anyway, we assure ourselves that this group is much too small to worry about.

When the Ontario [Canada] Association for Retarded

MRS. BRAATEN is executive secretary of the Ontario Recreation Association, Committee on Recreation for the Retarded.

Does your community program really help all groups?

children approached the Ontario Recreation Association for assistance about three years ago, the challenging request was accepted with a feeling of trepidation and uncertainty.

A special committee, Recreation for the Retarded, was formed, and a chairman appointed with power to add members. Great care was taken in their selection, because this was to be a province-wide committee. One member, in addition to the chairman, had been on the Ontario Recreation Association board of directors for some time and was familiar with that association's policies. There were also representatives from a public recreation agency, from private recreation agencies, such as YWCA, YMCA, the Canadian Red Cross Society, and so on; and from the provincial recreation department in the government. It was felt, as well, that it was important to have a member who was closely associated with retarded children, to act in an advisory capacity. Therefore, the executive director of the local association for retarded children became a member; and later the new executive director of the Provincial Association for Retarded Children joined the group.

The committee set out to find some of the answers to the many questions recreation people would ask. Who are the mentally handicapped? What size of group might we expect? Are we capable of planning and carrying out programs for them in our community? If so, how do we go about it?

The first step, for those of us who did not know too much about mental retardation, was to study the problem and educate ourselves generally. We found that mental retardation has nothing to do with mental illness, as some of us had thought. It is, instead, an incomplete development of the mental capacities, and is characterized by slowness in mental and neurological growth. About three per cent of our population is thus tragically afflicted. This group might be divided into three sections: those who are mildly retarded and usually found in auxiliary or opportunity classes in regular schools, called the educable group; second, the in-between, or trainable group, whose IQ's are below fifty; and last the group composed of those who are completely dependent.

Until about twelve years ago the trainable mentally retarded were hidden away in back rooms. Parents were ashamed of having a mentally subnormal child. The story of the present association's development from a mere handful of parents' banding together is dramatic. Now governments are giving grants to the special schools connected with these associations. In these, retarded children are amazing everyone with what they can accomplish with training. We realize, now, that these children have the same needs

as all of us—for love, security, discipline, the need to succeed. They, too, love to play!

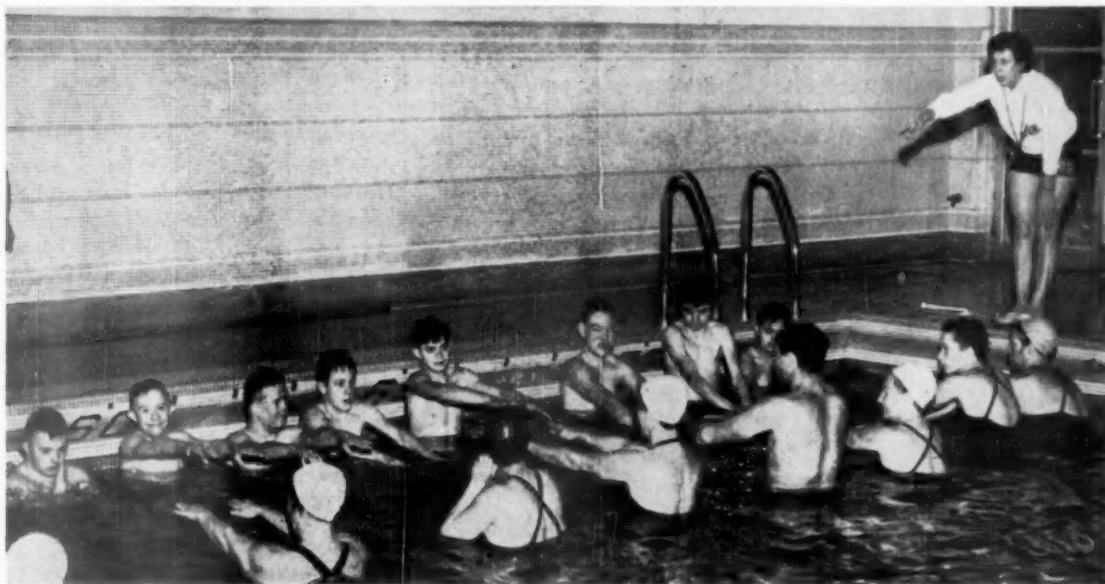
At the same time, information* was collected about all the existing recreation programs. Much of value¹ was supplied to us by the PARC Recreation Committee chairman. A Recreation Activities and Facilities Survey was undertaken; questionnaires² were sent to all schools for retarded children in Ontario, to many across Canada, and to several places in the United States, where there are recreation programs. We were pleased to learn about quite a number of successful programs, but were disappointed that only a very few had detailed reports.

It was decided that, in order to obtain answers to the questions of recreation people, the best thing to do was to initiate some pilot projects. So it was, that early in 1956 a Community Committee was set up to carry through the first project, "Swimming." A great deal of planning went into this, from inviting the personnel of the planning committee to arranging the facilities, and planning the program itself.³ Then one day in early spring the program began. A bus financed by Civitan Clubs of Toronto (service clubs) brought about fifty severely retarded children, twelve to eighteen years old, from the Metropolitan Toronto Association for Retarded Children School to the Dufferin School Swimming Pool. Pool time was donated by the Toronto

the boys in their locker room; six clubs took turns with this duty. The children were divided into three classes. One class was in the water while the other two classes got ready or watched.

At first there was individual instruction. Naturally, there was some fear; a few of the children were reluctant to enter the water at first, but not many weekly sessions passed before they were all happily adjusted to the water and making progress—mostly slow progress, to be sure, but still progress. The instructors were patient and understanding, using demonstration more than explanation. They entered the water with the children and assisted them in a more physical way than is necessary with normal children. The delight and enjoyment, so apparent on the faces of the boys and girls, told of their joy, even though expressing it was often difficult for them. When they went home, they, too, now could talk about a club to which they belonged, just like the other kids. In Ontario, today, there is the Crest Club, which sports a Red Cross crest especially designed for handicapped children participating in the Red Cross swim programs.

Detailed records were kept so that a complete report could be made.⁴ A special progress chart was ticked off at each lesson by each child's instructor. After each period, these were turned over to a group of women from the women's



Do the handicapped benefit from your program? In Toronto, fifty retarded children receive swimming lessons.

Board of Education. Some of the teachers accompanied the boys and girls. At the pool, there were the supervisor, who was chairman of Water Safety Service, Toronto Branch Canadian Red Cross Society, and about a dozen Red Cross instructors. The teachers who came with the children assisted the girls in the locker room, and four men from the Civitan Clubs took time off from work to come and assist

auxiliary of the Toronto Association, who volunteered their time each week to take charge of the reports.

It was discovered that the children's progress was beyond our wildest dreams. Much extra planning was necessary, but it was found that the actual classes and program were not too difficult to handle. Discipline was no problem. Now, swimming is a regular part of the school program. Many of the children have progressed to small classes with two instructors, and are swimming in deep water, diving from

* See references at end of this article.

the board, and are still making good swimming progress.

The sports editor of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* became interested and has been soliciting donations for a school pool. The objective of two hundred thousand dollars has almost been reached. Other swim programs are starting in other places in Ontario, using the pilot project's written report as a guide.

The recreation department in Oshawa, Ontario, took the leadership role in forming a community committee to plan and carry out another pilot project, a summer playground. During the summer of 1956 about twenty children took advantage of this. They came to the playground three days a week, in taxis financed by community welfare funds, and participated in a program very similar to that of a regular playground. But here there were not the frustrations of trying to keep up with normal children. They needed more rest, and games and crafts were specially adapted. More playground leaders were used than is usual for that number of children. A report was written⁴ so that others might try this venture.

It became evident to the ORA committee that it would be helpful for people working in the recreation programs to have additional knowledge about mental retardation, so in June 1956 a one-day course for leaders in recreation programs for the severely mentally handicapped⁵ was introduced. A longer course would have been desirable, but this was a start. It included informative films on mental retardation, from Canada and the United States, a talk about the association in Ontario, and a panel discussion.

A former physical education graduate taught another recreation skill—that of square dancing—to a group of young severely retarded adults. She kept both written and films records⁶ over a year's period. She began with clapping and stomping to music, progressing to basic skills of simple dance steps, arm movements to simple little dances, the Virginia Reel, and, finally, a simple square dance. The group enjoyed every minute of its dance lessons. Now, at their parties they can do what, perhaps before, they had only watched others doing.

The ORA committee also invited leaders in the Girl Guide and Boy Scout movement in Toronto to a meeting and asked them if they would carry on their program at the Metropolitan Toronto Association for Retarded Children. They were most happy to cooperate, and both programs have been conducted weekly during noon hour since then. The children love coming to school in their uniforms, just like their young neighbors. The program is especially adapted to their capabilities; they are participating and learning to be good citizens.

The ORA Committee has come to many conclusions from the results of these pilot projects, and has proven that recreation people can most certainly handle programs for seriously retarded children. They found, however, that it is very desirable to have someone who is working with these children on the committee in an advisory capacity. A great deal of planning is essential, as are extra safety precautions. A higher ratio of leaders to children is necessary. The most highly trained people, in whatever area of recreation

is being planned, should be the objective. Volunteer help is useful in many ways for such things as extra supervision, keeping records, and raising funds. Service clubs are pleased to help in this way. A more detailed account of some general principles is found in *Report #1 of the Ontario Recreation Association Committee*.⁷

Over a year ago, the Ontario Association for Retarded Children formed its own recreation committee. Close liaison is maintained between the two, with the chairman of each sitting on the other's committee.

Last summer the OARC conducted its first pilot project—a residence camp for seriously retarded children.⁸ The chairman of the ORA committee assisted with planning and acted as program director. One hundred children from eight to eighteen years of age attended for a three-week period—first a boys' camp, then a girls' camp. The program was similar to any good camp program; the ratio of counselor to camper was one to three. Funds from the Lodge of the Loyal Order of the Moose helped finance it.

Games included simple tumbling and exercises. Patient counselors helped the children learn to manipulate muscles, which often did not coordinate too well. Very gradually, they learned game skills that had been broken down into very simple tasks and to master simple exercises after repeating them over and over. They love repetition, for it gives them a sense of security. Tenseness began to disappear. Crafts included the making of articles that the children could take home, such as kites, and costumes for the boys' Indian Powwow or the girls' gypsy carnival. In dramatics groups the children practiced skits for special events. Speech improved and confidence was gained in performing for their camper friends.

Swimming, of course, was a highlight. Counselors took one camper at a time into the pool. Progress was amazing. Information from the pilot project in swimming was used. Nature hikes, using butterfly nets made in crafts, a story hour, a boat ride, or an overnight camp trip were some of the other small group activities. The evening campfire was fitting climax to the day's activities. Happy campers loved to sing, to hear and to tell stories around a blazing fire. It was usually a tired but inspired group of counselors who led their charges off to an early bed time, only to gather later to talk about their thrilling and never-to-be-forgotten experiences. Truly, these children were learning how to live by living and playing together. Perhaps we were discovering the full meaning of recreation—for all children. Perhaps we are just now beginning to find a way to help these children develop far more than was believed possible; a fair sized group, in your community, awaits your interest and help. Perhaps we will really have discovered the full meaning of recreation for all. #

All the numbered references above are listed on page 287. Those publications, as well as the 1956, '57, and '58 annual reports of the Ontario Recreation Association—the latter \$.25 each—may be obtained from Mrs. June Braaten, executive secretary, Ontario Recreation Association, 48 Deepwood Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada.—Ed.

Summer's

Suggestions for autumn nature crafts

WHEN AUTUMN's silvery haze lingers briefly over the countryside and the world is splattered wildly with vivid hues it's time to catch the lovely cast-offs of retiring summer to use for nature crafts.* The milkweed is now wide open and its ripe brown seeds are cascading on silken parachutes. Burrs and many catch-ons hitch a ride on your clothing, and field and woodland provide a vast supply of material for the craftsman.

Juice painting is rewarding, since nature's paint box is well stocked with colors in the fall. Using a toothed paper or rough drawing cardboard one can extract lovely — and, at times, unexpected — colors from "things agrowing" by rubbing briskly a flower head, juicy stem or still moist leaf. A color chart or legend is made simply by having a worksheet at hand while you are collecting possible materials. In noting the colors obtained from the findings it is surprising to discover that red flowers do not always produce red, purple blooms may produce orange or brown, and even greens are not always green. The colors from grass blades will be darker or lighter than stem juices or crushed leaves, and many yellow flowers produce greens. The rotting centers of stumps offer brownish red; earth, as found in the woods, a deep brown; and moss tufts, an interesting green or brown, depending upon the age and type. Ripe berries usually render a true color; these and any milky extract are ideal substances to "glitter" with natural sparkle. Mica sand or crushed mica add sparkle to campfire or sunset pictures.

A bottle of liquid starch, some paper dessert dishes, a few cotton-tipped sticks, and a bottle of red shoe polish can be used to elaborate juice painting. By using a tablespoon of starch in each dish as a base, the crushed leaves,



From the woods comes a pixie wonderland. A ten-cent elf adds interest to odd branches, acorns, bark, grasses.

grasses, dusty particles of wood, moss tops, crushed blooms or earth can be stirred into a thick, more easily spread "paint." The addition of shoe polish highlights sunset skies or vivid blooms, difficult to extract from nature findings unless red berries are available. Charcoal from the campfire can be used for deep shadows or outline work.

Milkweed pods, by their very shape, suggest bodies of birds, animals, or fish. By adding sticks, grasses, or pods it is simple to come up with novel make-into's. Gilded or painted red, these pods can be mounted on a dry twig, as petals, with florist's putty, to produce a novel holiday flower. Centers are of small pine cones, which also serve as "buds."

Fall leaf pictures are not new, for our great-grandmothers gathered these vivid gems to liven their parlors during the long winter. When using the leaves before they are crisp, press them for a day or two, and then glue them on heavy cardboard to produce outdoor scenes. A line, slightly lower than center, is used as the horizon with mountains added in the background. Colored leaves are used as is, or shaped to resemble distant trees, and the foreground of a lake or stream can be made with blue paper, with reflected trees fringing this area. Mounted under glass or plastic,

MRS. BREESER is a member of the Pennsylvania section of the American Camping Association and has had many years' camping experience, including several years as director.

Castoffs

Betty Breese

these pictures retain their colors for a surprisingly long time. Paraffin-dipped autumn leaves also retain their colors a long while and are fine for winter bouquets with dried grasses and pods. Holiday wreaths have extra appeal when sparked with the addition of autumn's fire.

Velvety rosettes of mullein have a delicate look when dried, as they lose their rich green and take on a softer coloration. Permitting them to dry for a few weeks makes it possible to stitch them to a black velvet base to frame for a winter picture. The addition of a few pods, nuts, and dried grasses gives a three-dimensional effect. The dull side of heavy aluminum foil, placed over the vein side of fully grown leaves, can be rubbed with the finger tips to produce detailed prints. Since poster paint on the foil will give a rather hit-and-miss effect it gives just enough tint to make the print interesting and unusual. The foil leaf is mounted on heavy cardboard.

Horse corn, the traditional "ammunition" of Halloween, abundant in most places, is ideal for fall crafts. Simple arrangements of these kernels on heavy cardboard produce a frame for a favorite poem about the season. Centered with a tiny acorn or hemlock, corn-kernel flowers carry the true colors of autumn since each little nubbin is tipped with red, purple, brown, or orange. There's no end to corn craft, since the hard bead-like gems can be soaked and strung for jewelry, mounted on earring or pin backs, used for table decorations, or a harvest door arrangement.

As in every nature craft, wildflower conservation must be observed. Rare and uncommon flowers must not be picked lest their precious seeds be lost to the woodland. Disturbing ferns, vines, and plants for winter gardens is not recommended. The very common, or weed kind, live well in terrariums. #

* See also Mrs. Breese's article, "Nature Tools," RECREATION, March 1957.

Recreation Activities from Other Lands

Use these ideas in your
United Nations Day observance—
October 24—or United Nations
Week, October 19 to 26.

—from Indonesia

Whenever there is an important celebration, especially in Java, there is sure to be a "Wayang Kulit" or shadow play. A dalang (puppeteer) operates sometimes as many as one hundred puppets. The play starts soon after sundown and continues on well past midnight. The themes of the plays are religious, stories and characters are traditional. See sketches on this page for simplified versions of *Barong*, the monster who symbolizes Good and protects mankind from Rangda, the lady personifying Evil.* The puppeteer holds the puppet and moves the arms all with one hand. He has no stage but sits cross-legged on the ground holding the puppets be-

* There are books in your library giving outlines for these stories, or you can make up your own plays.



—from the Philippines

From the time they are very young, Philippine boys learn to handle boats. One type is a *vinta*. It has outriggers to keep it from tipping over; the sail is brightly colored, sometimes many-colored, and the boys steer it with paddles. To make a toy vinta:

1. Trace and transfer pattern to a folded paper, putting the bottom on the fold. Cut out. Crayon tan to waterproof it. Paste or tape the ends (XX) together.
2. Push two pipe cleaners through the holes.

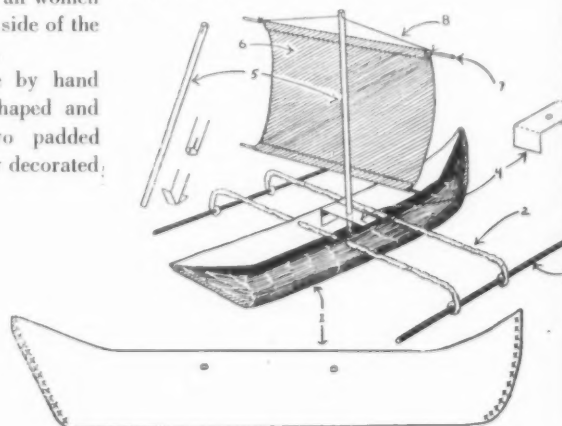
3. Bend and twist the ends around two straws.
4. Cut a strip of cardboard 2 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Cut a hole in the center and bend the ends.
5. Put a soda straw through the hole, after slitting one end for the sail thread. Slit, bend, and paste the other end in the bottom of the boat. Paste the cardboard in place.

6. Cut a square sail from thin paper. Paint or crayon a bright color.
7. Fold and paste the top and bottom of the sail over two thin sticks or straws.
8. Tie a thread to the ends of the top stick. Hang sail through the slit in the straw mast.—Reprinted, with permission, from *Fun Around the World* by Frances W. Keene, published by the Seashore Press, Pelham, New York.



hind a thin curtain. He imitates all voices, too. A light hangs above his head, between him and the puppets, casting their shadows on the curtain. Behind him sits a *gamelan* orchestra (gongs of all sizes and drums). All men sit behind the orchestra and all women and children sit on the other side of the curtain seeing only shadows.

These puppets are made by hand from dried buffalo hide, shaped and then flattened between two padded boards. They are beautifully decorated, and fitted to horn handles.



TO MAKE WAYANG PUPPETS

You'll need:

- 2 sheets Bristol board
- 1 spool bead wire
- 2 19-inch flat sticks
- 4 19-inch lengths coat-hanger wire or other rigid wire

Variety of poster paints

Enlarge the figures to nineteen inches, the authentic size. Trace pieces on heavy board, like Bristol board, and cut carefully. Punch holes with an ice pick where indicated. Attach pieces with bead wire. Using one length of wire, spiral one end, string through and spiral the other end as tightly as possible. Decorate with patterns shown for batik, using brilliant yellows, reds, blues.

Tape a light stick onto back for strength. Use rigid wire (coat-hanger wire) or thin dowel sticks as arm guides. Pierce holes in each hand and loop wire through. Arms must be able to move in complete circle in front of puppet. For movement: when a puppet speaks one arm is extended toward audience and the other rests at side.—Reprinted, with permission, from 1958 *Hi Neighbor*, published by the U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York.

What Do You Know



About Modern Dance?

Ways of introducing others to adventure in movement.

MODERN DANCE is a creative art form, one of the basic experiences in art, a challenging and satisfying experience by which personal growth may be developed, appreciation enlarged, and personalities expanded. For these reasons, dance is growing in its appeal and is included in the educational experience of more and more boys and girls.

The number of instructors able to guide students competently is far less than the demand. . . . But perhaps many more instructors could develop into good beginning dance leaders if the initial fear of starting could be overcome. An elementary knowledge and understanding of the musical, spatial, and compositional aspects of movement can be learned. A real enjoyment in and an awareness of the body in action can be developed. The mutual sharing of this development with students can be a fascinating and gratifying adventure.

No art can be explained in chronological sequence or by the application of any number of artistic principles. Art cannot be explained logically like the solution of a problem in geometry. Even if the obvious difficulty of writing movement themes down so that they might be intelligible could be overcome, one would be criticized for doing so; in the hands of a literal and unimaginative teacher this material would be re-

duced to mechanical routine and gymnastic exercise. The process of composing a dance of artistic merit can never be accomplished by the addition of this and that element. While a consideration of individual principles may not total a good piece of composition, nevertheless an understanding and working knowledge of such principles are necessary to obtain a unified whole. There are means by which development and communication may be furthered.

Adventures in Movement

A consideration of the body as an instrument of expression is valuable. Students have a right to experience the enjoyment rhythmic activity brings. They should be given the opportunity to develop as much efficiency in movement as possible. The development of the kinesthetic perception of line, movement, rhythm, and grouping quickens one's appreciation of all the arts. The relationships of dance to other arts and all arts to each other are many and intimate. To find this out for oneself is stimulating.

Dance is a space-time art; these aspects do not exist in isolation but a separate study of the rhythmical and spatial phases of movement should be rewarding.

Building and Teaching Lessons

The degree to which students grow depends not only on their inherent abilities and interests but also on the kind of guidance and stimulation they receive. If desirable outcomes are to be

achieved in modern dance, the problems experienced must be those that will arouse student interests and extend capacities, that will develop understandings of artistic values and widen sensitivities. It is obvious that there is no formula applicable to achieve these ends. One may sketch broad lines of suggestions but specific procedures must grow out of particular needs and interests.

Suggestions

The dance teacher should:

- Set an atmosphere arousing interest and receptiveness to rhythmical activities. Self-assurance and enjoyment are quickly communicable and a class soon detects insincerity.
- Always emphasize the spirit of a problem or technique as well as the mere technical skill involved.
- Be prepared to give suggestions and hints for developing movement themes, and be able to criticize constructively and impartially.
- Include a variety of activities in beginning lessons, progressing from the simple to the more difficult, and consciously building into something more complex. The lesson should not be composed of a monotonous series of unrelated gymnastic exercises set to music. Techniques should be taught and developed as adventures in movement.
- Make it sound easy enough and sufficiently enjoyable that all know they can perform satisfactorily. At the end of each lesson students should feel a sense of satisfaction and achievement. ▶

Reprinted, with permission, from Modern Dance, Building and Teaching Lessons (Second Edition), published by W. C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

SOME STARTING POSITIONS FOR DANCE WARM-UPS



Stride



Side



Hurdle



Hook



Tailor

- Encourage spontaneity, freedom, and variety of movement.
- Emphasize doing simple things well.
- Encourage originality from the beginning. Students should not be forced into "creating" until they have developed sufficient interest and technique.
- Plan lessons carefully so that they include warm-up techniques. Follow these with more vigorous activities. End the period with something challenging.
- Start beginners with something familiar and quick as simple skips, walks, and runs. It is important that precision of movement and good body mechanics be emphasized at all times.
- Select activities that are within the range of capability. As in all teaching, make a gradual transition from the familiar to the new.
- Allow beginning classes to work in groups of about five to eight students. In such groups individuals are not forced to produce things prematurely.
- Develop an atmosphere in which it becomes understood that the contributions of each member in a group are important. Group participation implies the exploration of an idea by all.
- Plan to vary the approach in presenting techniques, movement, and compositional problems.
- Combine, alternate, and contrast vigorous with less demanding activities.
- Try not to teach too much too fast.
- Emphasize learning and exploring rather than acquisition of specific dances.
- Make discussion and evaluation essential parts of the learning process.
- If the class is composed of both boys and girls (and it should be), it is important to create an atmosphere and a content that is a challenge to the boys as well as to the girls.

Some specific suggestions for dance for boys are:

- Compare dance with sports — the need for control, form and skill,

strength, powerful clear movement in both. The choice of material and the instructor's approach can do much to arouse and maintain interest.

- Eliminate the idea that dance is effeminate. If the students can see a dance group including men who are virile and well skilled, or if the class is taught even occasionally by a man, or is observed by such a man with sufficient frequency to indicate his interest and approval, or if the class can include a member of the school's football or track team, these experiences largely will overcome the idea that all dance is "sissy."

- Avoid activities that make the boys feel self-conscious. At the beginning utilize material requiring skill and agility and large, unhampered movements, material involving a great deal of activity and an objective approach, and a variety of activities, especially those demanding straight lines and strong qualities.

- Plan a careful transitional period, between movement thought of as skill and movement utilized as a means of communication. Embarrassment ensues if boys are required to "compose" prematurely; on the other hand, creative group activity with an emphasis on experimentation and freedom is appealing. In developing movement ideas, be sure and include themes to arouse a boy's interest and challenge his physical abilities.

- Display pictures on the bulletin board of strong leaps and manly movements.

- Emphasize sincerity and idea rather than technical perfection or too much "art" talk.

Modern Dance Warm-Ups

Technique refers to method of execution and fluency in the handling of materials. It is necessary to develop knowledge and skill in the use of an art

medium, in the case of dance—movement—but technique alone produces nothing more than virtuosity. During the warm-up period, the dancer should accomplish more than mere physiological preparation for activity. He can develop more than sheer skill in using his body. Acquiring technique can also stimulate originality. Some dance sensibility can be achieved by thoughtfully and creatively exploring, experimenting, and developing movement possibilities.

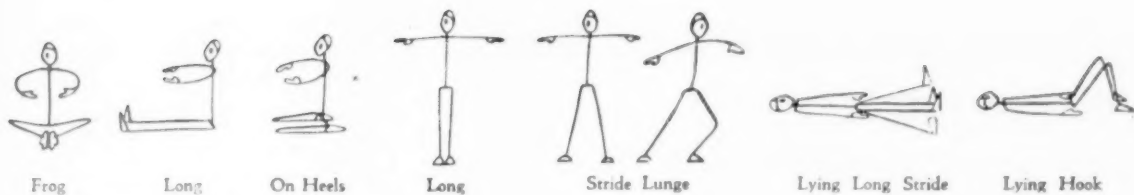
The objectives are:

- To stimulate the body physiologically so that it will be prepared for more strenuous and demanding activity.
- To develop a well-disciplined and well-controlled body.
- To develop increased flexibility, strength, balance, and coordination.
- To emphasize specifically good body control and body mechanics.
- To develop a movement vocabulary.

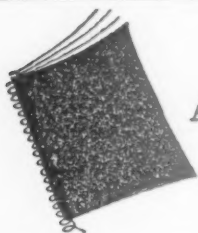
Suggested Warm-Up Technique*

From a strong tall position, arms extended overhead, swing downward to a deep knee-bend; then straighten the knees as the continuation of the arm swing extends the arms downward, forward, and upward as the knees again bend and the whole body extends to the original position. The whole movement should be continuous and swingy (a two-beat swing). A three-beat swing may be made by adding a swing of the arms downward and backward. A four-beat swing might consist of the two-beat swing to each side, making a figure eight. A five-beat swing could consist of the three-beat swing plus the swing to each side, making a figure eight. A bit of experimentation will result in other interesting beat swings. (See photographs on facing page.)

* There is space here for only one example of these techniques. See Miss Lockhart's book for many others.



Warm-up technique suggested as an example on page 280. Start with known techniques and then progress to original combinations of movements.



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Happy Birthday!

The United Nations will be thirteen years old on October 24. The United States Committee for the UN has suggested an appropriate way to celebrate—by having a 'Round-the-World Dinner—either as an organization project or as a family affair. Children will learn about other countries by making the table decorations, collecting the flags of the various countries, as well as headdresses and costumes. Adults will get a literal taste of something new as they prepare foods from new recipes, utilizing exotic ingredients and different manners of preparation. During the meal itself, the purpose of the United Nations could be explained.

Let us know what interesting affair you have provided for UN Day.

People in the News

New Board Member. We are happy to announce the election of Grant Titsworth as the new chairman of the board of the National Recreation Association, succeeding Francis W. H. Adams. Mr. Titsworth has served on the board for a number of years. Other officers elected are Miss Susan Lee of New York City, first vice-president; Mrs. William L. Van Alen, Edgemont, Pennsylvania, second vice-president; Howard H. Callaway, Hamilton, Georgia, third vice-president; and Adrian M. Massie, New York, treasurer. Joseph Prendergast was re-elected executive director.

Appointment. George D. Butler, National Recreation Association assistant executive director and director of research, has been made chairman of the Leonia (N. J.) Recreation Commission. Author of many books, issued under the Association's aegis, he is also present chairman of a number of important committees. He has directed many

studies and surveys of areas and facilities, both nationwide and at the local level. Mr. Butler is a modest soul, but a little digging revealed a Phi Beta Kappa key and the French Croix de Guerre in his past—the latter awarded when he served as an ambulance driver during the first World War.

New Department—New Chairman. Georgia's newly created state recreation commission has named Max Lockwood, superintendent of recreation in Statesboro, as its first chairman.

California to Singapore. Sterling S. Winans, first state director of recreation in California, has resigned to serve as recreation advisor to the chief minister of the government of Singapore, at the invitation of the Asia Foundation. Robert Blum, foundation president, states that the Singapore government, with the help of Mr. Winans, expects to develop community recreation facilities, coordinate voluntary groups, and establish a training program for future recreation leaders.

Program Workshops for Army. A series of program workshops for U. S. Army service club recreation directors, in France and Western Germany, were conducted during August and September by Dr. Edith Ball and Margaret

Mulac, both outstanding recreation leaders. (For review of Miss Mulac's new book, see page 295.)

Speech. Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, will be guest speaker October 7 at the Seventeenth Short Course on Roadside Development, cosponsored by Ohio State University's department of landscape architecture and the Ohio Department of Highways. His subject will be "The Highway in a Program for Recreation in America."

Retirement in Dearborn. After a most twenty-eight years of service, Henry D. Schubert retired on May 1 as superintendent of recreation in Dearborn, Michigan, where his name had become synonymous with recreation. What was a one-man operation in 1930 has become a staff of eight executives and supervisors, three clerks, and the play leaders, augmented by hundreds more in the summer months. He plans to stay in Dearborn, "near my children [5] and grandchildren [12]."

New Facilities

Unusual Beachfront. Development of the Santa Monica, California, Beach Parks is going along at a good clip—one phase is now finished and the second begun, according to Welton Becket & Associates, Los Angeles, architects and engineers for the project. One of the striking features of all these beach parks is the thin-shelled concrete vaulting covering the main building areas (see photograph). The buildings themselves are of concrete block, while the grounds are surfaced in grass, asphalt, cement, and sand. Landscaping is by Jack Evans and Associates, structural engineering by Richard R. Bradshaw of Los Angeles.



Alleys to Playgrounds. New neighborhood playgrounds are being created in Detroit by closing backyard alleys previously used only for collection of refuse, which is shifted to the streets as soon as alleys are closed.*

According to the International City Managers' Association, as reported by the *Public Administration Bulletin*, a play area can be formed when all property owners in the block so petition the city plan commission. Even without unanimous consent, an alley can be closed by court order if two-thirds of the property owners agree.

Two New Centers. Two beautiful, newly constructed recreation centers were dedicated by the Montgomery, Alabama, Parks and Recreation Commission, in May. They are the Carver and Bellingrath Recreation Center, planned for the city by the Charles M. Graves Organization, park and recreation engineers.

Versatile Community Center

Under the blue skies and hot noon-day sun of June 25, Mayor Wagner of New York City, broke ground for what is believed to be the first community center located on hospital grounds—the Moshulu-Montefiore Community Center, in the Bronx. He was enthusiastically assisted in the dirt-shoveling department by Laura Lee Sporn, a three-year-old who had undergone open-heart surgery at Montefiore Hospital. It is the first of twelve such centers to be erected by the Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York. The land was donated by the hospital. The Mayor described the center as "unique," and also "an example of city-wide planning which I hope other great voluntary agencies will emulate."

The center will serve—regardless of race, color, or creed—an estimated thirty-five hundred Moshulu area residents, selected groups of patients designated by Montefiore Hospital authorities, and the hospital's sixteen hundred employees and staff members. The center will offer professionally supervised recreation and education services to all age groups and the physically handicapped. It will also explore means of

* For other backyard and alley projects see RECREATION, January 1950, p. 478 (Peoria) and May 1950, p. 91 (Chicago).

YOU CAN TRAIN JUNIORS SAFER, FASTER AT LESS COST with SPRING-TYPE DAISY AIR RIFLES!



Eagle Division Winners in 3rd annual spring-type Air Rifle Tournament Shoot at Offutt Air Base, sponsored by Omaha Safety Council, Omaha, Nebraska. Ages seven through twelve. Note eight shooters are girls.

Because

- 1 The official NRA spring-type shooting range is only 15 feet—less than the length of your car; a garage or room 20 feet long is your costless range.
- 2 Grocery cartons stuffed with magazines make safe, costless backstops.
- 3 Daisys cost as little as \$4.98
- 4 Ammunition costs only 5¢ for over 125 shots!

APPROVED FOR
Junior Programs of:
• National Rifle Association
• The Boy Scouts of America
Merit Badges • BB Gun Clubs
• Schools • Camps • Recreation Departments, etc.

DAISY Air Rifles

SINCE 1888: Safer Short Range, Low Power, Spring Action!

Daisy Manufacturing Company, Rogers, Arkansas, U.S.A.



NEW 1958

Illustrated
CATALOG

Lists training aids and equipment
for club or classroom instruction. An
essential guide
to an important activity.

Write Dept. R for
your free copy

AMERICA'S OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FENCING EQUIPMENT

30 EAST 10th STREET, N.Y. 3, N.Y. • GRamercy 3-6030



Save Time and Money!

Leased FREE!

Stop wasting time recording inventory costs, handing out balls and paying top prices for low quality balls. Install this attractive, cost-cutting TFT Table Tennis Ball Meter NOW!

Leased FREE to responsible agencies on \$10.00 deposit subject to refund. Trouble-free operation assured—return machine for FREE repair. Attractive hard wood and metal cabinet—7½ x 8½ x 15 inches high. Easy to install. Holds 120 balls—dispenses each for 10¢. Choice of 3 grades of top quality balls. Use profit to maintain and replace paddles, nets, etc. No risk guarantee. Send for free folder: "Stop Wasting Their Time."

T. F. TWARDZIK & CO.,
INCORPORATED
SHENANDOAH, PENNA.



EXACT SIZE 22 N. 6th Street Philadelphia 6, Pa.

**Reserve your copy of the
Congress Proceedings
now!**



monroe FOLDING BANQUET TABLES

Direct Factory Prices & Discounts To Churches, Clubs, Lodges, Schools and All Organizations.

Over 50,000 institutions own and use modern Monroe Folding Banquet Tables.

Write for the new MONROE 51ST ANNIVERSARY CATALOG of Folding Tables, Folding Chairs, Trucks, Movable Partitions, Folding Risers, etc. Get our special prices, quantity discounts, also terms.

Monroe Co., 181 Church St., Colfax, Iowa

integrating the activities of a specialized social group-work agency and a large general hospital, in order to aid designated groups of hospital patients.

The Film Scene

There are so many new films out, useful to the professional recreationist, that it's difficult to choose. However, here are some gleanings.

Reach for Tomorrow, narrated by Henry Fonda, is the dramatic record of the experiences of five crippled people—three children, two adults—on the long road to rehabilitation and what it involves. Running time: 26:35; available for \$3.50 plus postage, free to TV stations wishing to use the film as a public affairs feature. Write The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12.

Profiles of Elementary Physical Education, an interesting new issue of Coronet Films, is based on the physical education program of the Cleveland city schools, and created by the Division of Elementary Physical Education of the Cleveland Board of Education. Mainly a methods film, it demonstrates successful teaching methods and stresses the importance of the physical fitness which can only begin in those early, important, formative years. The three-reel, 16mm sound motion picture may be bought from Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, for \$165 in black-and-white and \$300 in color.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, one of the National Recreation Association's oldest board members, in point of service—she was elected June 5, 1912—died on May 25 of this year. Her years were filled with a long and fruitful battle to better civic conditions in Jacksonville, Florida, and educate the city to the need and value of public recreation. When she was elected to the NRA Board in 1912, Jacksonville had exactly one playground, and it was a hard fight to keep that one going.

Mrs. Cummer, in her will, established the De Ette Holden Cummer Museum Foundation, to be devoted exclusively to educational and cultural purposes for the people of Jacksonville.



perfect for instruction and recreation

NEWCOMB DEPENDABLE

RECORD & TRANSCRIPTION PLAYERS & P.A.

Newcomb sound products have proven their dependability by delivering years of trouble-free service in leading school systems throughout the country. They are safe; ruggedly built of the finest quality materials; most are transformer powered for best performance, maximum safety. With easy-to-service construction and quickly available American-made parts, it is a simple matter for any service man to put the equipment in like-new condition.

NEWCOMB serves your other sound needs with DEPENDABLE CONTINUOUS DUTY RADIOS, PUBLIC ADDRESS AMPLIFIERS and RECORD PLAYERS. Write for complete catalog.

NEWCOMB AUDIO PRODUCTS CO., Dept. Z-10
First in sound since 1937
6824 Lexington Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.

CHAMPION
PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT
"SCALED TO CHILD SIZE"
FREE LITERATURE
GYM — PLAYGROUND — POOL
Highland Park, Ill.

Hoop Scoot, n. an indoor or open-air game in which each of two contesting teams endeavors to kick a hoop into contact with their opponents'; a flexible plastic hoop.

Hooper, n. in Hoop Scoot, a player on the offensive team.

Scooter, n. a player on the defensive team.

\$2.00 complete. Nothing else to buy. For further information, write to HOOP SCOOT 220-59 73rd Avenue, Bayside 64, N. Y.

LOU - PEL



All-metal SNAP-ON basketball nets. Use in or outdoors. No instruction needed, just snap into loops. \$6.75 a pair.

Write

LOU-PEL Mfr.

32 MONROE ST., WATERFORD, CONN.



Public Relations and Halloween

A service for parents . . .

Virginia Musselman

LAST YEAR the National Recreation Association Program Department received a letter from a superintendent of recreation asking for some safety rules for Halloween. He planned to print any suggestions and distribute them widely through the schools, the PTA, and various youth-serving agencies. This was such a fine example of good public relations that we decided we ought to share it with you in RECREATION, so that other departments could follow this example. A few, such as Burbank, California,* have. This is a specific service to *parents*—one so simple that any recreation department can do it, and that will also enlist family cooperation.

Think up ways to get these Halloween suggestions into every home. Perhaps they can be distributed through the schools, or the local radio and television station, and by the local newspaper. Start soon.**

We urge that departments or agencies go over the following ideas carefully, and add any others that might be suggested by local conditions or problems. If mimeographed, be sure the stencil is clean-cut and includes a little sketch or two, such as the above, to make it look attractive. If printed, give it an interesting layout. In either case, add a final paragraph, such as: "These suggestions are sent to you as a public service by your recreation department. For information about Halloween programs under leadership call——."

Your Child on Halloween

WILL HE COME HOME SAFE?

PLEASE DO

- Have a home party if possible.

* The sketch above comes from Burbank.

** It's not too late to order *Planning for Halloween—Large and Small Groups and Community-Wide Celebrations* (P208). National Recreation Association, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11. \$65.

- Keep porch lights on.
- Wrap goodies (sandwich bags).
- Accompany children, especially the younger ones.
- Try to keep "Trick or Treat" between six and eight P.M.
- Emphasize safety—running across streets and driveways, or down alleys and across lots can be dangerous.
- Show this to a neighbor.

PLEASE DO NOT

- Invite youngsters inside your home for treats.
- Give money (unless for UNICEF's "Trick or Treat").
- Leave breakable objects or obstacles on lawns, porches, or steps.

BEFORE YOUR CHILD LEAVES Check His Costume

- Is it so long it will trip him?
- Will it get caught on bushes, hedges, or fences?
- Is it light in color so he can be seen at night? Be sure he wears either a white cap, scarf, gloves, or white shoes.

Check His Mask

- Make-up is much safer than any kind of mask. Use cold cream first—and again in removing the make-up.
- Is his skin sensitive? He may be allergic to rubber and get a skin infection from a rubber mask.
- Is the mask flameproof?
- Does it have any whiskers or other shaggy trimming that might catch fire?
- Can he see perfectly? Make sure the nose and mouth of the mask are open and are large enough.
- Can the mask come off easily? Is there any danger of its getting out of place and blinding or suffocating him?

Check His Shoes

- He'll run, so be sure he won't trip or fall in heavy boots; on girls, watch the high heels.

Check His Extras

MISS MUSSELMAN is director of the NRA Program Department.

- If he carries a lantern of any kind, make sure it's lighted by a flashlight. Do not allow him to use *candles or torches*. A flashlight will be safer on dark streets, yards, steps, and porches.
- Do not let him carry a knife, sword, or other sharp instrument, even a make-believe one. He may fall on it or accidentally hurt some one else.

Remind Him of His Manners

- If he gets a "treat," he should say "thank you."
- He takes only his share; and he shares with others.
- He doesn't gobble down all sorts of sweets—only to have an upset stomach.
- He wipes his feet if he's invited inside—and he doesn't touch things.
- He asks politely and doesn't yell.

Some Safe Conduct Rules

- He comes back home by a specific time.
- He does nothing that will injure or hurt anyone. Soaping car windows destroys visibility. Upsetting a trash can may result in someone's falling over it.
- Halloween is for fun and frolic, not violence and vandalism. He should leave all personal property alone.

Know His Plans

- Where is he going? How long will he be there? How will he get home? Can you reach him if necessary?
- Will he be under supervision and leadership?
- Will he be with others of his own age, youngsters you know?
- If he goes to a party, are the decorations all flameproof? (This means cornstalks and autumn leaves, too!)
- Is the program suitable for his age? (Very young children should not go through torture chambers, halls of horror, and the like.)
- Has the place of the party, particularly any darkened room of the chamber-of-horrors variety, been checked thoroughly for safety?

AFTER HE COMES HOME

- Remove his make-up with cold cream.
- Encourage him to unwind by telling you about his adventures.
- Give him a glass of hot milk or cocoa to help him relax.
- Pop him into a warm tub before he goes to bed and leave a dim light on in his room if he shows any signs of having been frightened. #

Joint Use of Recreation Facilities

By Cities, Counties,
and Schools

Edwin S. Howell

HOW CAN CITIES, whose tax rates constitute, on the average, twenty-five per cent of the total city, county, and district tax rate in the city, do anything about providing a well-balanced, economical, and efficient program of community services? One answer lies in promoting intergovernmental relations and cooperative agreements. Joint use of recreation facilities affords a fine

MR. HOWELL is city manager of Richmond, California.

example of the unlimited opportunities in intergovernmental relations. The joint or multiple use of recreation facilities means utilization of public facilities for community recreation when these facilities are not required for their primary purposes.

Many California communities are already actively developing successful joint-use programs in community facilities, such as the joint use of civic center buildings to house the activities of local governmental agencies, of public works equipment, and so on. Opportunities for these are unlimited. This is particularly so because recreation is one of the few activities divided among federal, state, and local governments. Within the local government, recreation is again divided among cities, counties, school districts, as well as regional, recreation, community, park, and other special purpose districts. No matter which governmental unit may have built a particular recreation facility, the citizens have still paid for it and it is important that optimum use be made of the facility.

The full enjoyment of recreation facilities by community residents, whether they live within our city or on its periphery, is a necessary prerequisite to a sound and healthy community. Recreation provides desirable moral, social, and cultural advantages that help shape the youth of our community into the leaders of tomorrow.

Local government should do everything within its power to facilitate and promote joint action on all levels and to encourage cooperation by public and voluntary agencies.

It is the policy in California to encourage local jurisdictions in the cooperative use of their recreation facilities, as evinced by permissive state legislation; such as, the provision that cities, by agreement, may jointly exercise with other public agencies, any power common to the contracting parties, or the code enabling cities, counties, and school districts to cooperate in carrying on recreation services. Each may enter into written agreements and may jointly establish systems of recreation, and the building and grounds of each and every public school are a civic center where groups of citizens may

meet for informal recreation activities. Other codes permit the lease or use of armories for any lawful purpose, district agricultural associations to lease or let its real property for public park, recreation, or playground purposes, the board of supervisors of any county owning fairgrounds facilities to lease or grant use of these facilities, and so on.

Many of us can point to examples of joint-use recreation programs under way in our cities. However, none here would admit that his city, county or school district has reached the limit of possibilities existing in this phase of intergovernmental cooperation.

In the city of Richmond, for instance, the plunge, art center, library, municipal auditorium, and school buildings are all used by other government units, as well as by local private agencies. Organized swimming classes, for both high school and junior college, are held in the plunge during nonscheduled hours; recreation festivals and school graduations and teacher orientation programs are scheduled in the municipal auditorium; and last year the governor's Virginia Town Hall Meeting on Youth was held in the school auditorium. Church facilities, a private agency youth center, and a local industry's private recreation facility are made available for scheduled use by the community.

In addition, and in cooperation with the schools, the city has undertaken a joint program of integrated development of city park and school playground facilities. The planning commission's general plan has recommended that each neighborhood have an integrated school-park-playground, and has established a ratio as a guide, devoting a fourth of the site to the school building and its setting, half of the site to playground, and one-quarter to passive park space. Ideally, this would be a twelve-acre site. Another benefit to be derived from this integrated site development would be the gain of a larger single area devoted to public use. Almost invariably this results in a more effective break in the monotony of the pattern of our residential blocks, and the neighborhood's appearance is improved because of the larger site.

In Richmond, there are portions of

four separate elementary school districts within the corporate limits. When the city attempted to move toward the joint usage goal, we found that some of these districts were impoverished and dependent on state aid for their operations. In some districts, located on the outskirts of the city, raw land was quite readily available, while in another district, operating in the older portion of the city, additional land could be obtained only by razing existing dwellings. Each district presented entirely different problems, and in the impoverished districts, these were complicated by the addition of the state's legal requirements. Recently, however, one impoverished district, after weighing the costs of severance damages for an elementary site, persuaded the state to permit the district to purchase a twenty-eight-acre site in order to obtain and reserve some very desirable wooded park land adjacent to the school, despite the fact that the city was unable to commit itself to the purchase of the park area or to reimbursements of the school district.

In the older and more built-up portion of the city, Richmond has acquired, designed and put into effect its first truly integrated school-park-playground. This is on a very small site which, except for a small existing city-owned playground, had to be cleared of private dwellings. An official agree-

ment between the city and the school district providing for cooperation in the design and approval of the final plan by the school district, the city planning department, and the superintendent of parks has been made. In this case, provisions are included for development, maintenance, supervision, and use.

The benefits of a satisfactorily negotiated joint-use program are great. However, in these negotiations, there are certain obstacles that must be overcome, any one of which could block an agreement. Details such as the financing of the facilities limiting the joint use so that it does not interfere with the primary purpose of the facility, the assignment of responsibility and assumption of financial burden for the maintenance, supervision, and liability—these and other details common to a particular area may delay or make impossible a satisfactory agreement. Though these details are important, perhaps the greatest single obstacle that must be overcome is local attitude. In some areas, there is still the feeling on the part of recreation specialists that recreation facilities provided by the schools are for a specific use and should not be thought of in terms of use by the whole community. In some areas, the attitude also persists that school administration must be separated from local government, and this attitude,

needless to say, usually stands in the way of agreement. However, in recent years, these attitudes have been largely dissipated. The many local joint agreements are testimony to this, as are the policy statements of the State of California as expressed through its recreation commission.

As you may realize, joint use is an easy and attractive thing to talk about but difficult to achieve. There is usually a mountain of local prejudice, perhaps, unwillingness to study and appreciate the other's problems, responsibilities, and policies. All this must be overcome if a solution is to be devised.

There are still many unresolved problems—and potentialities—inherent in a joint-use program. For instance, one facet to be considered is the city-county-school joint use or acquisition of fringe area facilities surrounding the city—facilities that would be prohibitively expensive if acquired after the area was fully developed and then annexed.

The exact agreement reached for cooperatively developing and using our facilities will in all likelihood not be suited for duplication in establishing joint-use facilities in other school districts. Each school jurisdiction and each site will probably present its own set of conditions to satisfy. The important thing is that the problems involved in this sort of joint usage can be solved. It can be done and it is worth doing. #

(Cont. from page 276)

References

¹ A bibliography is included at the end of Report #1: "General Principles That Have Been Found Useful in Planning Recreation Programmes for the Severely Handicapped." \$5.00.

² Report #3: "A Survey of Recreation Activities and Facilities (1956)." \$5.00.

³ Report #4: "A Pilot Study on Swimming for the Severely Mentally Retarded"—a detailed report about committee organization, planning the project, the actual program, and results of the research records. \$1.00. There is also a visual aid to the report, a 10-minute black and white, 16mm film with tape recording. Available for return postage.

⁴ Report #5: "A Pilot Project on a Playground for Severely Mentally Retarded Children," conducted by Community Incorporated, Oshawa, Ontario. \$5.00.

⁵ Report #2: "A One-Day Course for Leaders in Recreation Programmes for the Severely Mentally Handicapped." \$5.00.

⁶ Report #6: "An Interim Report on a Pilot Study on the Structure Purpose, and Plan of Work for Recreation Committees for the Retarded."

⁷ Report #1: Introduction to the Series. \$5.00.

⁸ Information about Camp Belwood may be had by writing the Ontario Association for Retarded Children, Suite 1501, 55 York Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Into the Sunlight, 16mm, 14-minute, color film, with commentary and music, has been professionally produced about this camp. It may be purchased for \$100.00 (cleared for Canada—U.S.A. on television). In Canada it may be borrowed from OARC.

Forty years ago, Dr. John H. Finley, late NRA Board Member and one-time editor-in-chief of *The New York Times*, had this to say about leisure.

"When it is reflected that the labor week is for millions forty-five or forty-eight hours or fifty or even sixty hours out of the total of 168 hours from which to spin health, pleasure, money, content, respect and the evolution of an immortal soul, and when it is further realized that vocational efficiency and vocational care and machine lightening of labor are likely not only to extend the hours of leisure but also to leave the race with a greater freedom of body to enjoy leisure, the practical importance of conserving to the highest voluntary uses of humanity these hours saved from compulsory labor must be apparent.

"And it will be a far more difficult task of civilization to teach men to use leisure rightly than to instruct them how to labor efficiently."



Bogue Falaya Wayside Park in Louisiana tempts wayfarers with a swimmin' hole, thus has both scenic and recreation values to offer the tourist and local folks.

Criteria for State Parks

A look at requirements for state park sites.

In New York

In New York State the program for each of the ten park regions has been based primarily upon recreation needs and scenic attractions. An even geographical distribution of parks every fifty miles, or parks for every county, is held to be manifestly impossible on any reasonable theory of scenic and recreation standards, "because it is fundamentally unscientific, and because it would be unnecessary and prohibitively expensive." According to its state policy: *

"A park site should possess both recreational and scenic value. In some instances exceptional scenic values may be sufficient to overcome the lack of recreational possibilities, and, in other cases, unusual recreational possibilities may make up for a lack of scenic values.

"By exceptional scenic value is meant rare natural scenery, which is unlikely to be preserved for enjoyment by the public of this and future generations if the property remains in private hands, and which is sufficiently distinctive to attract and interest people from distant parts of the state as well as local people.

"By unusual recreational value is meant features such as topography, trees, vegetation, streams, lakes or ocean shore offering recreational possibilities which would attract and interest people of a wide surrounding area and would not be available to the public if the property remained in private hands.

"The state parks should be sufficient in number and size to meet the prospective needs of the people of each region over and above facilities which are or should be provided by local city, county, town, and village parks, and without requiring a state park budget which is unreasonable or excessive in the light of other financial demands."

The following principles have been formulated by the Division of Parks and the State Council of Parks:

Minimum Area. Except in extraordinary cases the site should include not less than four hundred acres of land well adapted to park use and development. Existing parks of smaller area should be extended to at least this minimum acreage.

* Principles Governing the Establishment, Extension and Development of the Park and Parkway System of New York State, 1956.

Group of Smaller Units. In certain special cases, a group of smaller units may be desirable when the several sites are close enough together for central management and it is not practical to acquire the land between units.

Nearness to Cities and Large Villages. The site generally should be beyond the limits of cities or large villages. A state park should be out in the country, attractive to tourists and to the people of the state in general, or should serve a great metropolitan area.

The Large Park Compared to Smaller Parks. It is better to concentrate on one large fine park than to scatter efforts over a number of smaller parks.

Requirements for New Parks to be Increasingly Strict. The establishment of new parks must not be carried to an extent that will interfere with the proper development of existing parks. For this reason the requirements for new park sites must become increasingly strict. A state park should be developed in a dignified and substantial manner and park funds should not be scattered over so many sites as to result in partial or improper development. Construction should be with durable materials and should be as nearly fool-proof as possible.

Historic and Scientific Features. The value of a state park site is enhanced if it contains historical and scientific features that are interesting and educational, but such factors are incidental and not controlling, like scenic and recreation requirements.

No new sites, primarily historical and scientific, should be acquired as a part of the state park system. They belong in the educational system.

Types of Land to be Taken. In general, the policy is not to take unattractive, open farm lands for park purposes, but to utilize property that cannot be economically farmed. However, this should not be so construed as to prevent the taking of necessary open land and to provide and protect entrances, parking areas, recreation fields, and other facilities as adjuncts to the main park area. A site possessing a fair percentage of wooded areas or with a stream, lake, ocean front, or other water attraction is very desirable.

Cost of Land. The cost of land should be reasonable, con-

sidering values in the section of the state in which the park site is located. Other things being equal, a site involving a small number of present owners is to be preferred. No property should be accepted as a gift unless it meets all the requirements herein set forth for establishing new parks and involves no commitments, privileges, or conditions not in the long run to the advantage of the people of the state.

Cost of Development. The difficulty and cost of essential future development, especially such features as access, water supply, sanitation, and grading for necessary use areas, is as important a factor in site selection as the visual assets of the land.

Zoning. The area within five hundred feet of a park should be zoned by proper local authorities against commercial and industrial uses so as to encourage a high-class residential development.

Subdivision Planning. Marginal roads should be required by local planning authorities in connection with their approval of plans for subdivisions abutting upon a park.

In California

In 1956 the California State Park Commission likewise adopted the following criteria: **

"A state park: an area of outstanding natural, historical, or outdoor recreational interest, of such state-wide significance that its acquisition, protection, development, and operation for public use with state funds is justified.

"Areas selected to become state parks should involve one or more of these features:

- Natural scenery of unusual beauty; or outstanding examples of forests or other vegetative growth, wildlife, or geological formations.
- Historic sites or buildings that represent important phases of the history of the state.
- Outstanding qualities that make the area of value to the people of the state for outdoor recreation.

"Criteria for relative evaluation of proposed new areas, and additions to existing areas:

- Qualities of the lands involved.
- Urgency, because of imminent destruction or rising values.
- Public need for expansion of lands and facilities.
- Geographical location, in the interest of a well-balanced system.
- Proportion of each type (i.e. scenic, historical, or recreational) in the state park system as a whole."

Specific procedures for acquiring state parks are likewise set forth as the five-year master plan. Steps include a close review and preparation of master acquisition plans prepared for final approval by the state park commission and the department of finance for each project, each plan to point out the lands desired, the acreage or front-feet, or both, and an estimate of cost. Each project is considered upon its own merits in relation to the criteria listed above. For each project approved master plans will be followed.

**California State Park System Five Year Master Plan—July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1961.

When appropriations are made, authority to proceed with each project will be granted to the state park commission and department of finance, and appraisals will be made by impartial experts. Around these appraisals, negotiations for land purchases will be undertaken through authority provided the state park commission by the Public Resources Code. Once a project is favorably negotiated, escrow will be established in accordance with the requirements of the state department of finance. Upon satisfactory conclusion of acquisition, it is then submitted to the development section, which in cooperation with the district superintendent concerned, prepares the master plan for development.

At its meeting on October 19, 1956, the commission unanimously adopted the resolution reaffirming the basis on which areas should be included in the state park system. These criteria involved the following principles:

Areas in the state park system should be of state-wide and not local significance. They should possess outstanding qualities of landscape or features of special significance that make their preservation and public recreation use a matter of state-wide concern. They should be unified and complete areas with logical boundaries.

State parks are primarily natural areas. Developments are for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural attractiveness and should be of the simpler sorts in a natural environment (i.e. camping, picnicking, sight-seeing, nature study, hiking, riding, boating, swimming, fishing, and so on, involving no major modification of their lands, forests, and waters, and without extensive introduction of artificial features such as athletic fields, playgrounds, golf courses, and other forms of recreation developments that are primarily for local benefit.

Funds for the state park system are not intended to be used as a subsidy to local recreation developments. Important as these are, they have traditionally been considered as the responsibility of local communities, and are not a part of or related to the state park system, which supplements on a state-wide basis the local recreation provisions.

The state park areas should be equitably distributed so as to assure proper balance in their use by the citizens of all parts of the state, but not necessarily located in specific communities on the basis of population or area. The state-wide value of the present state park system is shown by the fact that a majority of the visitors to many remote parks come from the populous centers of the state. One of the primary purposes of the state parks is to afford city dwellers the benefits of life in the open country; therefore, county lines cannot be taken as the basis of distribution of parks, but rather the determining factor should be the availability of the types of lands that can most satisfactorily afford the sorts of outdoor recreation characteristic of state parks.

In determining the value to the different parts of the state of areas proposed for state park purposes, not only should reasonable accessibility to the entire population be taken into account, but also the relative cost to the state in terms of the types of recreation characteristic of state parks. #

NOTES *for the* *Administrator*

Park and Recreation Properties

Participants in the Southeastern Parks and Recreation Planning, Maintenance and Operation Workshop held in Raleigh, North Carolina, in March, 1958, adopted a number of resolutions relating to park and recreation problems. One of them dealt with encroachments and reads as follows:

WHEREAS the clamor for land available to the location of existing population has become an urgent problem of service rendering agencies which require sizeable tracts of land, and

WHEREAS existing recreation and park lands, particularly in the Southeast, are inadequate to serve the needs of our present population, and

WHEREAS our rapidly increasing population and rapid consumption of land to meet the needs of housing, business and industrial land use make the need for parks, open spaces and recreation areas extremely acute, and

WHEREAS competition for land brings increasing pressure to divert existing park and recreation lands to other uses, NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Parks and Recreation Planning, Maintenance and Operation Workshop, meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina, March 5-7, 1958, strongly recommends:

That in city, regional and state land-use planning equal emphasis be placed on the acquisition of land for parks and recreation areas as on the acquisition of land for other public services so that adequate provision will be made in all land-use planning to meet the public need for parks and recreation areas, and

Further, that all proposals to divert park and recreation lands to other uses be impartially analyzed and studied to determine whether or not such proposals are in fact in the long-range public interest, and that diversion of park and recreation lands to other uses be permitted *only* if such diversion is found to be essential in the long-range public interest, and *only* if land so diverted to other uses is replaced by land of such quality and so located as to serve the population deprived of park and recreation services by diversion of park and recreation land to other uses.

The resolution was directed to the American Municipal Association and the International City Managers Association. Another resolution authorized the conduct of a seven-state study of vandalism, including the extent to which it exists, the facilities and/or equipment subject to vandalism, practices effective in reducing vandalism, and an overall analysis of the problem.

* * * *

Multnomah County, Oregon, developers are required to pay \$37.50 for each lot that is platted or to give the equivalent in land.

* * * *

According to *Public Management*, the village of Fridley, Minnesota, has adopted a platting ordinance for the con-

trol of land subdivisions within the village. One provision is that 5 per cent of the area is to be dedicated for public use. If more than 5 per cent of the land is planned for public use, the excess will be reserved for two years in the event that the village or other public body wishes to purchase this land. If the subdivider allows less than 5 per cent of the gross area for public use, he must pay the difference between the 5 per cent and the area allowed into the park fund. This ordinance also provides a penalty of \$100 for the sale or negotiation of sale of each lot before the plat is approved.

* * * *

John B. Funk, director of public works for Baltimore County, Maryland, has reported that he is in favor of county expenditures of \$250,000 annually for acquisition of sites for recreation development. Mr. Funk is urging the planning commission to spur acquisition of extensive greenways along stream beds. Although the existing master plan for state parks and forests is currently undergoing revision, Mr. Funk urges that the county take the initiative in providing additional parks in Baltimore County rather than leaving it to the city of Baltimore and the state.

Property Tax Levies

A committee of the Citizens League of Minneapolis and Hennepin County, Minnesota, after several years' work on the preparation of proposals to the Minneapolis Charter Commission, has recommended that the park board, as well as the school and library boards, be retained with authority to set their own property tax levies within charter or statutory limits. This recommendation reflects credit upon the park board because so many similar studies result in the recommendation that the board be abolished and a department be created under an administrator.—*National Municipal Review*, March, 1958.

Buying vs Building

At this year's Great Lakes Park Training Institute held in Pokagon State Park, Indiana, a workshop section considered the question of buying vs building such facilities as bleachers, benches, and picnic tables. A number of specific comments were made with reference to individual facility types, but four general conclusions growing out of the workshop follow:

- It is undesirable for small maintenance crews to perform both maintenance and major construction tasks.
- It is recommended that small communities should not build. It is desirable to study the problem of building thoroughly, then consider all costs and conditions before undertaking the project of building; however, off-season labor conditions may be the deciding factor in determining whether to buy or build.
- Care must be taken in comparing building and buying costs. Usually there are many hidden costs overlooked in building.
- In some cases, taking on construction tasks may justify the purchase of badly needed equipment which otherwise could not be obtained. This permits full use of this equipment on future maintenance tasks.

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

✦ For the past two years, you have been reading in this column about the national study, *Recreation in Hospitals*, currently being conducted by the National Recreation Association. This will be available soon. It includes a great deal of interesting material and reveals many previously unknown facts; such as the following.

Did you know that, out of the sixty-eight hundred hospitals in the United States, two thousand have organized recreation programs (these represent approximately 75 per cent of the hospital beds in the country); the average salary for recreation supervisors on the hospital level is approximately \$4600; 53 per cent of the personnel conducting recreation programs in hospitals are not members of any professional organization; drama is the least used activity in the hospital; outdoor areas are used for recreation in 75 per cent of the hospitals having recreation programs? These and many other startling facts are available for the first time in this new publication. Reserve your copy now. Publication date and price to be announced shortly.

Other Materials

✦ The proceedings of our mid-winter institute concerning *Recreation for the Homebound Ill and Handicapped* are for sale at \$1.25 a copy.

✦ *Hospitals*: The journal of the American Hospital Association is probably available in your hospital's professional library. Here are a few articles of particular interest to recreation personnel: (1) Volume 31, Number 24, 12/16/57, Page 34, "Sidney's Hospital Game." (2) Volume 32, Number 3, 2/1/58, Page 41, "A Bill of Rights for Volunteers!" (3) Volume 32, Number 4, 2/16/58, Page 42, "Having Fun is Good

MRS. HILL is director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

Medicine." (4) Volume 32, Number 7, 4/1/58, Page 35, "Should I Bring Johnny His Truck?"

✦ We have available, upon request, a bibliography of articles that have appeared in RECREATION Magazine on "Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped in the Hospital, for the Homebound, and in the Community." This bibliography lists articles on these and related subjects appearing in the magazine from January 1950 to September 1958.

✦ Among new books added to the NRA Recreation Book Center, and available at NRA membership discounts, are: *Introduction to Psychiatric Occupational Therapy*, Fail S. Fidler and Jan W. Fidler, Jr.; *Remotivating the Mental Patient*, Otto Von Mering and Stanley H. King; *Give and Take in Hospitals*, Temple Burling, Edith Lentz and Robert Wildon; *Training of the Lower Extremity Amputee*, Donald Kerr and Signe Brunnstrom; and *Hospital and Bedside Games*, Neva Boyd. In addition, the Book Center stocks approximately fifty publications chosen especially for recreation personnel working with the ill and handicapped. A complete listing is available upon request.

A New Idea

✦ Here's a new idea to combat the lack of trained personnel in the state hospitals. Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, in cooperation with the YM and YWHA is offering a workshop, *Dance in a Psychiatric Setting*. The theory of creative dance technique, for the institutionalized mentally ill, will be taught each Tuesday, starting October 14th, at the YM and YWHA, and patients at Brooklyn State will participate in laboratory sessions held at the hospital. Elizabeth Rosen, Ed.D., author of *Dance in Psychotherapy*, will teach the workshop.*

*See RECREATION, June 1957, page 225.

GOLDENAGERS LIKE TO MAKE HONEYCOMB CANDLES FOR GIFTS or PROFITS SLOW, NO DRIP, CLEAN, BURNING



In stunning colors from bees wax foundations. They're easy to make. Just roll 'em . . . no melting!

CANDLE KIT NO. 1 — will make as many as 48-2" candles or 6 giant 16" beauties. Kit includes 3 sheets of honeycomb wax (8" x 16") in asst. colors, wicking, trimmings and instructions. **\$2.00**

CANDLE KIT NO. 2 — more than 3 times the material of Kit No. 1 **\$5.00**

Or New Booklet "CRAFTS for GIFTS or PROFIT" **25c**

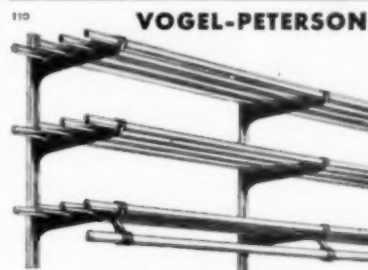
Booklet and Our Catalog Free With Order — By Request

Add 10% for postage — 3% for sales tax if applicable

CLEVELAND CRAFTS CO.

4707-J Euclid Ave.
5832 Chicago Ave.
4 East 16th St.

Cleveland 3, Ohio
Chicago 31, Ill.
New York 3, N.Y.



CUSTOM-LINE Aluminum HAT and COAT RACKS

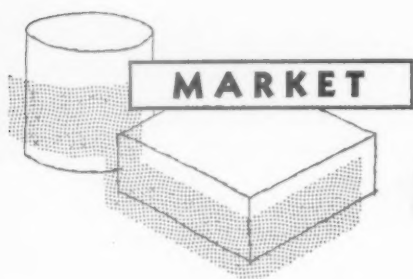
Tailored to fit any given open or closetted wall area. Smart in design and modern in "clear", "gold" deep etched anodized finishes and combinations. Quality built—closed-end aluminum tubing, rigidly held in cast aluminum brackets that are adjustable for height in dovetailed mounting extrusions. Brackets also adjustable to any desired centers.

3 BASIC SHELVES



Write for Bulletin CL 515

VOGEL-PETERSON CO.
1121 W. 37th Street • Chicago 9, Illinois



For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please mention that you saw it in RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

• The Merry Flyer, a combination merry-go-round and seesaw accommodating anywhere from one to four children, is completely child propelled—no motor is involved. Except for its four seats made of heavy marine plywood covered with tempered Masonite and waterproof varnish, Merry Flyer is of all-steel construction and this part can either be zinc coated or painted with enamel. Corners and edges are rounded for safety. Its parts are permanently lubricated; it is easily installed in an area of twelve square feet; and the manufacturer guarantees against breakage for twelve months. Write L. Pittaluga Playground Equipment, North Hills Avenue and Woodland Road, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.



• The Ampro line of 16mm sound film projectors includes one of special interest to institutional audio-visual users—recreation centers, hospitals, nursing homes, and so on—the Super Stylist 10. This particular machine is engineered to utilize maximum sound energy, needed for groups

of varying size, contains a 10-watt amplifier and a 10-inch Alnico 5 permanent magnet speaker mounted in a lift-off case cover. Compact, portable, and lightweight, this projector is specifically geared to institutional demands. For further information write Graflex, Inc., Rochester, New York.

• Genealogy is a hobby particularly suitable for the aged, ill, and handicapped—in and out of hospitals—since it requires no tremendous expenditure of either energy or money, and is very satisfying, into the bargain. The Everton Publishers, who publish genealogy supplies, publications, and aids, have sent a circular describing their genealogy kit to hospital recreation therapists all over the country, and also the services and aid they are prepared to give in setting up such a program. They not only sell all the necessary materials, but also have on file the names of thousands of genealogists, living near hospitals, who would probably be more than willing to act as volunteer advisors in getting such a project started. The genealogical kit contains various necessary supplies and literature. Details may be had from the publisher at 526 North Main Street, Logan, Utah.

• A heavy-duty first-aid kit, containing unit-wrapped contents indexed for immediate identification and use, should be extremely valuable to recreation centers, swimming pools, gymnasiums, parks, and other places where first aid might be necessary. Each kit has a facsimile index on the

inside of the case lid, showing the exact location of each item and concise instructions for its use, and each unit is boldly labeled. The kits are sturdily made of 20-gauge



steel and lids are hinged along the entire length of one side and fitted with a rubber gasket to keep out dust and dampness. They may be used either as a permanent wall installation or a portable unit, as each comes equipped with a carrying handle. For complete information write for Bulletin 305, General Scientific Equipment Company, 7516 Limekiln Pike, Philadelphia 50.

• Alsynite Steplap translucent panels, made of Fiberglas and plastic provide light without glare. The panels are available in a wide variety of colors for making awnings, canopies, partitions, and so on, which would give them many recreation applications. Write Alsynite Company of America, 4654 De Soto Street, San Diego, 9, California.

• Huntington Laboratories has produced a new product every recreation center or facility of any kind should find extremely useful—the Odor-Bar Blockette, for use in urinals. It kills odors by destroying the odor-producing bacteria. When moisture hits the blockette, an antibacterial chemical vapor is released, immediately neutralizing and destroying the odor at its source. Tests have shown as much as a 94.4% reduction in urine bacteria after contact with the blockette. For further information, write Huntington Laboratories, Inc., Huntington, Indiana.



• Among the many fine products made by the Masonite Corporation is their extremely versatile Peg-Board panel. Youngsters in recreation centers, for example, might make designs, as this little girl is doing, by winding black and white elastic cords around golf tees stuck into the panel. Along with many others, the String Picture Maker is an experimental toy, designed by Victor D'Amico, education director of New York City's Museum of Modern Art, to stimulate children's interest in design. For details about the many uses of Peg-Board, write Masonite Corporation, 600 Progress Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	Page
All Metal Table Tennis Company	Inside Back Cover
American Library Color Slide Company	271
American Playground Device	Inside Front Cover
Broadman Press	Inside Back Cover
Califone Corporation	293
Castello Fencing Equipment	283
Champion Recreation Equipment, Incorporated	284
Cleveland Crafts Company	291
Daisy Manufacturing Company	283
Exposition Press	293
Hillerich & Bradsby	265
Home Crafts Company	Inside Front Cover
Hoop Scoot	284
House of Ceramics	294
James Spencer & Company	284
Jamison Playground Equipment	293
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	294
Lou-Pel Manufacturer	284
The MacGregor Company	Inside Back Cover
Monroe Company	284
Newcomb Audio Products Company	284
Porter Sargent	Inside Front Cover
Raven Industries	Inside Back Cover
T. F. Twardzik & Company	284
U. S. Government	Back Cover
U. S. Naval Institute	Inside Front Cover
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Company, Incorporated	294
Vogel-Peterson	291
Voit	294

• **califone** •
 Portable **PHONOGRAPHS**
TRANSCRIPTION PLAYERS
 Complete **SOUND SYSTEMS**
 for Every Recreation Use!!
 califone CORPORATION - DEPT. R-1
 1641 N. SHAMORE - HOLLYWOOD 38, CALIF.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES: Words in regular type \$.15 each
 Words in boldface type \$.25 each
 Minimum ad accepted..... \$3.00

DEADLINES: Copy must be received by the fifth of the month preceding date of the issue in which ad is desired.

COPY: Type—or clearly print—your message and the address to which you wish replies sent. Underline any words you want to appear in boldface type.

Send copy with remittance to:

RECREATION Classified Advertising, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

HELP WANTED
Recreation Therapists
 for California state hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; excellent equipment and facilities available. Positions

open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy. No experience required to start at \$376. Promotions possible to \$644. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento California.

City of Coronado, California, needs qualified person assist director of recreation in administration and programming \$385—\$469. Write Personnel Clerk, P. O. Box 566, for details.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

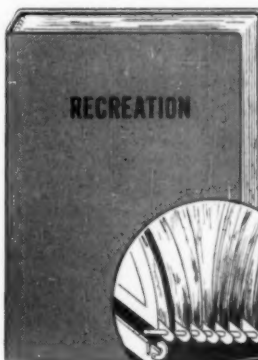
Free to WRITERS seeking a book publisher

Two fact-filled, illustrated brochures tell how to publish your book, get 40% royalties, national advertising, publicity and promotion. Free editorial appraisal. Write Dept. R10
Exposition Press / 386 4th Ave., N.Y. 16

Jamison PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

Be sure to check the many exclusive features of this rugged line. Write for free catalog of 254 items.

Jamison Manufacturing Co. Since 1925
 8781 South Mettler Street
 Los Angeles 2, California



Recreation Magazine

BINDERS

- Heavy simulated leather
- Opens flat for changes
- Gold stamped
- Holds one year's issues

New Price

\$3.50 each

(Includes 12 blades)

[Extra sets of looped rods available separately for \$.65 per set]

MAIL
 THIS
 COUPON
 NOW

RECREATION MAGAZINE
 8 West Eighth Street
 New York 11, N. Y.

PLEASE FILL IN
 Year Number of Copies

1958.....

This is my order for.....copies
 of the RECREATION magazine binder.

1959.....

undated.....

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Bill.....

.....; or enclosed.....

571



CUT Playground ACCIDENTS
with

Saf-Pla

the new low cost
**RUBBERIZED
PLAYGROUND**

Saf-Pla can eliminate most of the abrasions, bruises and cuts that result from children falling on hard, abrasive or unsurfaced playgrounds. This new rubberized playground surfacing material generally gives kids a "bounce instead of a bruise" and is not expensive. Playground directors, wherever Saf-Pla has been installed, report a sharp decrease in accidents or, in many cases, **NO ACCIDENTS AT ALL.** Saf-Pla can be applied to black top, concrete or other properly surfaced areas. You owe it to yourself and your school or department to get the facts on this safer, more modern playground surface.

write for bulletin no. 13 . . .

U.S.

RUBBER RECLAIMING CO., INC.

BOX 365 BUFFALO 5, NEW YORK

AMERICA'S FINEST ATHLETIC BALLS

FOR EVERY AGE GROUP,
PRICE OR SKILL —

VOIT

GOES WITH THE GAME

NEW YORK 11
CHICAGO 11
LOS ANGELES 11



Jayfro
**BASKETBALL
STEEL CHAIN
NETS**

3 Years Guaranteed
outdoors or indoors

Also featuring Jayfro's custom built
✓ NYLON BASKETBALL NETS & BALL CARRIERS
✓ ALUMINUM MULTI-PURPOSE STANDARDS
✓ TETHERBALL POLES & PADDLE SETS
✓ ALUMINUM SHUFFLEBOARD SETS

• Send for Free Catalog •

JAYFRO ATHLETIC SUPPLY CO.
Dept. R, Box 1065, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Attention— RECREATION DIRECTORS Consider CERAMICS

This fast growing hobby offers most interesting training and constant creative enjoyment.

Send for Full Information. Our big 68 page complete catalog is now available. 50¢ to individuals. Free to schools - institutions, etc.

Write
Today

House of Ceramics
2481 Matthews
Memphis 8, Tenn.

Magazine Articles

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, January-March 1958.

Mission 66 in the Headlines, *Conrad L. Wirth.*

Ski Touring in California, *Mary Curry Tressider.*

RECREATION MANAGEMENT, September 1958, Solve the Retirement Problem

Let's Talk Travel

RECREATION FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED, April 1958.

Recreation Programs for the Blind and Partially Sighted Individual, *Marion Wurster.*

Recreation for the Institutionalized Mentally Retarded, *William T. Lawler.*

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, September 1958.

Monster Roundup Out West

SWIMMING POOL AGE, August 1958.

NSPT's Recommended Standards for Public and Semipublic Pools.

Books & Pamphlets Received

STATISTICS ON OUTDOOR RECREATION, Marion Clawson. Resources for the Future, 1145 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 166. Paper, \$2.00.

SUBDIVISION IMPROVEMENT COSTS: WHO PAYS FOR WHAT, compiled by Anna Sternheimer. State Planning Commission, C-1 Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. Pp. 99. Mimeographed, \$1.00.

SUCCESS AT SWIMMING, Jose M. Juba, Editor. Sportsheff, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 123. \$3.25.

SUGGESTED READING FOR THE FAMILY. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 13. Free.

SURF FISHING (Second Edition), Vlad Evanoff. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 120. \$2.95.

SWIM BETTER, Pat Besford. Sportsheff, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 104. \$3.25.

SWIMMING INSTRUCTION (New Revised Edition). Sportsheff, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 143. \$2.75.

TEACHING PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (Second Edition), Maryhelen Vannier and Mildred Foster. W. B. Saunders Company, Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 368. \$4.75.

TOYS—THE TOOLS OF CHILDREN, June Frantzen. Nat'l Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3. Pp. 16. Paper, \$1.00.

TRAILERS: HOW TO BUILD TRAILERS, John Gartner. Pp. 159. Paper, \$3.00. HOW TO BUILD TRAILERS, Robert H. Nulser. Pp. 86. Paper, \$1.98. MOBILE HOME MANUAL. Pp. 197. Paper, \$1.98. Trail-R-Club of America, Box 1378, Beverly Hills, Calif.

TRAVEL AND VACATION FUN, Annie Blaine. Hart Publishing, 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 128. Paper, \$1.00.

TREASURY OF CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, A. Zelda Wyatt Schulke. Hearthside Press,

118 E. 28th St., New York 16. Pp. 128. \$3.95.

TREASURY OF CHRISTMAS PLAYS, A. Sylvia E. Kamerman, Editor. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 509. \$5.00.

TREASURY OF FRIENDSHIP, A. Ralph L. Woods, Editor, David McKay, 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 496. \$6.95.

TRENDS IN GERONTOLOGY (Second Edition), Nathan W. Shock. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif. Pp. 214. \$4.50.

27TH GIANT CROSSWORD PUZZLE BOOK, The Arthur M. Lounsbury, Editor. Crown Publishers, 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Unpagged. \$1.75.

VICTORS REVISED INSTRUCTION BOOK (for 16mm 65-series sound projectors). Highland-Bass, 50 Broad St., New York 4. Pp. 20. Free.

VOLLEYBALL: Official Rules and Reference Guide, 1958. U. S. Volleyball Association, P. O. Box 109, Berne, Ind. Pp. 192. Paper \$8.75.

WAGES AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST. Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 62. \$5.00.

WHAT P.T.A. MEMBERS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, Vera J. Dickhoff. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 N. Rush St., Chicago 11. Pp. 96. \$5.00.

WHAT SHOULD U. S. DO IN A CHANGING WORLD? Foreign Policy Association, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17. Pp. 98. \$35.

WHAT TO DO IN WESTCHESTER (19th Annual Edition). Maybury W. Fleming, P. O. Box 821, White Plains, N. Y. Pp. 92. \$5.00.

WHERE WILL 20 MILLION PLAY IN 1968? Sterling S. Winans. California State Recreation Commission, 722 Capitol Ave., Sacramento 14. Pp. 19 (Mimeographed). Free.

WONDER BOOK OF FINGER PLAYS AND ACTION RHYMES, The Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Unpagged. \$25.

WONDER OF WATER, The Soil Conservation Society, 838 5th Ave., Des Moines 14, Iowa. Pp. 15. \$20.

WORLD-WIDE SUMMER PLACEMENT DIRECTORY. Advancement and Placement Institute, Box 99, Greenpoint Station, Brooklyn 22. Pp. 26. Paper \$2.00.

YMCA WATER SAFETY AND LIFESAVING, Harold T. Frierhood, Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 48. \$5.00.

YOGA FOR PERFECT HEALTH, Alain. Associated Booksellers, 2106 Post Road, Westport, Connecticut. Pp. 155. \$2.75.

YOUNG TEENS TALK IT OVER, Mary Beery. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 160. \$2.75.

YOUR CHILD'S EMOTIONAL HEALTH, Anna W. M. Wolf. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. \$25.

YOUR COMMUNITY AND MENTAL HEALTH, Elizabeth M. Dach. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. \$25.

YOUR COMMUNITY CAN PROFIT FROM THE TOURIST BUSINESS. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 25. \$15.

YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH, Stella B. Applebaum. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. \$25.



PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

The five books reviewed here represent five types of special interests that might be formed into clubs in the recreation program, and which would add color and new life to routine activities. From them it might be possible to interest some of the hard-to-reach boys and girls, men and women, or to offer stimulation to the nonathletic groups.

Radio Plays from Shakespeare,* adapted by Lewy Olsson. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts. Pp. 193. \$3.75.

This is a good book to interest a group in the true feeling of Shakespeare without the usual staging difficulties. The five most popular tragedies included in this book have been shortened, but the meaning and the famous lives are all here, plus production suggestions. Whether used as mock-radio productions, or as part of a radio workshop, they offer a real challenge.

How to Stencil and Decorate Furniture and Tinware,* Nancy Richardson. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York City 10. Pp. 186. \$6.00.

A beautiful book about a type of painting and stenciling that could be of great interest to men's or women's craft groups. With the increased interest in home decorating, the decorating of both old and new objects in the Early American manner offers a stimulating hobby.

Practical Guide to Model Railroading,* edited by Linn H. Westcott and Richard H. Wagner. Kalmbach Publishing Company, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin. Pp. 60. \$2.00.

This booklet consists of thirteen chapters, each written by a well-known model railroader. Is there any boy or man in the world who isn't fascinated by model trains? Here's all the information — from getting started, choosing scale and gauge, to instructions for building scenic terrain. Why not buy some railroad caps and get that club started?

How to Be a Wizard in Magic, Robert

Harbin. Charles T. Branford Company, 69 Union Street, Newton Centre 59, Massachusetts. Pp. 175. \$3.50.

Here is a really fascinating book on magic. The author (you've seen him on television) makes his illustrations seem so easy and yet so puzzling that any group of boys or men would find it a wonderful club activity.

Modern Card Tricks, Harry Blackstone. Garden City Books, Garden City, New York. Pp. 164. \$2.50.

A new, revised edition of the famous book by the famous magician. Tricks are limited to cards and do not cover the same hobby area as the book above.

FOR FAMILY FUN

Family Fun and Activities, Margaret E. Mulac. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York City 16. Pp. 268. \$3.95.

Giant Book of Family Fun and Games, The,* Jack Tedford. Franklin Watts, 699 Madison Avenue, New York City 21. Pp. 560. \$6.00.

Fun with the Family, Harry D. Edgren and E. H. Regnier. Stipes Publishing, 10-12 Chester Street, Champaign, Illinois. Pp. 96. \$2.00.

It is interesting and heartening to see a trend toward a re-emphasis on home as the center of the family's play life. Here are three new books, each good in its own way.

Of the three, Miss Mulac's is by far the most penetrating and well-rounded. It does far more than suggest activities, important as they may be. How to play together, how to work together, learn and share together are the main themes. Chores as well as parties, gardening, sharing conversation, learning skills together, are all here, with a running commentary that would make any parent the richer for having read this book. It is, in fact, an excellent book to give to any family as a gift.

Mr. Tedford's book is a large compilation of a wide range of activities, from games through riddles, tricks, crafts, crosswords, fortune telling, brain-teasers, and the like. It is really a sort of encyclopedia of material, all of which would be just as useful to a recreation leader as it would to a pa-

* Available from the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 W. 8th Street, New York City 11.

rent. Incidentally, it contains a number of quizzes of various types. The book contains no philosophy, evaluation, or discussion of home play. It is what its title suggests—a source book of activities.

The third title is a slim paperbound volume, much of it not particularly new to recreation leaders, but undoubtedly new to many parents. Its brevity, simplicity, and price should make it attractive to inexperienced adults. It is shallow compared to Miss Mulac's book, and limited in comparison to Mr. Tedford's, but for a let's-get-started booklet it is adequate.

Recreation Places*

Wayne R. Williams. Reinhold Publishing Company, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 302. \$18.00.

Recreation Places contains the contributions of several authorities and is a distinct addition to recreation literature. Perhaps its most distinguishing feature is its collection of striking illustrations of modern recreation areas, structures, and facilities. The pictures and captions interpret methods of planning recreation places and present examples of effectively designed and constructed buildings and equipment. Its five hundred illustrations, in fact, justify the title of the oversized book more fully than does some of the text.

The diversity of auspices under which recreation places are provided is described at length, also the place of these agencies in the total recreation picture. The recreation professional is challenged to meet the growing needs of the community for recreation by serving in a guidance role, prompting the training and use of volunteers, helping in the coordination of agency programs, and in planning for the fullest possible use of all recreation resources. The history of recreation from preclassical times is traced in great detail; familiar types of recreation are discussed from a fresh point of view; and the needs of different age groups are reviewed in the light of present-day conditions. The section dealing with sports fields and lighting, containing diagrams of courts and fields, should prove especially useful.

Two of the book's shortcomings are the inclusion of material with little apparent relationship to its title, and the slight emphasis given topics one would expect to find presented in such a volume. For example, the chapter "Places Where Recreation Occurs" contains several pages relating to labor unions, business, and industry, but less than a page to city, county, or state recreation

areas. The section dealing with national recreation scarcely mentions federal properties; and in fact, the design and development of public recreation places receives comparatively little consideration. Likewise, the section dealing with the needs of various age groups contains little application of these needs in terms of places.

The comprehensive bibliography is disappointing, for it is only remotely related to recreation places. In it appear such titles as *The Detective Novel*, *The Psychology of Socialism*, and *Our Prejudice Against English Game Preserves*, but no listing of *Planning Facilities for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, *A Guide for Planning Recreation Parks in California*, pertinent publications of the National Recreation Association, and so on. The book, fortunately, has a comprehensive index.

Some of the author's statements and those of the other contributors are sure to be challenged by thoughtful readers. Strikingly divergent concepts of recreation are presented in the essays defining it. In spite of its shortcomings, however, the book presents a fresh approach to many aspects of recreation and it is an exceptionally handsome volume.—George D. Butler, *NRA Research Department*.

The Stormy Decade: Adolescence

George J. Mohr, M.D. and Marian A. Despres, Ph.D. Random House, Inc., 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 272. \$3.95.

Published for parents and leaders of young people, this book interprets the adolescent and the problems of his transition into an adult, in relation to his family setting, his community, and his society. Dr. Mohr, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, and Dr. Despres, psychologist and teacher, are well equipped to deal with their subject, and they have written, in lay terms and with the help of case histories, for the adult seeking to understand and aid the teen-ager during the crucial years. They treat briefly the biological foundation of personality before birth, infancy, and early childhood and then go on to adolescence. Preteen and teen development are covered—health, sex, emotional disturbances, intellectual, creative, and social interests. Juvenile delinquency is not overlooked, and an excellent reference list at the back of the book is included.

Fun Plans for Church Recreation*

Agnes Durant Pylant. Broadman Press, Nashville, Tennessee. Pp. 125. \$2.50.

Some of the material in this book is excellent, but not all. Mrs. Pylant, in

the last chapter, says of church activities: "... they must always be above reproach according to the highest Christian standards and in agreement with the beliefs of the church sponsoring them. Any game, song, stunt, or story that borders on the vulgar, dirty, or profane has no place in the fun program of your church." Added to this should be any material that owes its so-called humor or success to rural dialect, physical infirmities, matrimonial problems, or that which casts aspersions or makes fun of cultural activities, even in joke. It is much easier to ridicule than to understand; and the leader who takes this easy way will never develop an extended, rich program.

All this is to protest the selection of material in several chapters of this publication. There is nothing really *wrong* with the skits and stunts, except that many are stale, and none represent a true picture of well-planned dramatic material. Under analysis, they are not even funny. What is funny about a bunch of young campers nearly knocking down an old lady? Or a boy and girl feeling disgust at the sight of a wart or hunchback? Or a husband and wife quarreling?

This sort of thing was considered hilarious among simple, naive rural groups fifty years ago. Surely the standards of culture and humor have risen. Today, church members in rural areas are not isolated. Television, radio, cars, concerts, plays, the best in art, entertainment, and sports are near enough to see and hear, whether in person or via the air waves.

Little Nell, Dangerous Dan, and other mock melodrama characters are all right in a program or party planned around a showboat or Gay Nineties theme, but *please*, not in the average church party or social. Except for this, other material in the book is very good. The sections on action songs; musical, rhythm, and indoor games; races and relays are well chosen.

Mrs. Pylant is a fine leader, deeply devoted to church work. I'm sure she selected material that she has used wisely or seen used wisely; but in general, other material might better uphold standards of good taste. If the leader accepts second-rate skits because they produce belly laughs, it does not necessarily follow that the program is successful.

The church has a wonderful opportunity to provide the best in leisure-time activities. In olden times the church was the repository and preserver of its people's culture; the arts all had their roots in its rich history. Should the modern church be satisfied with less? —Virginia Musselman, *NRA Program Service*.

* Available from NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

ICE SKATING MADE EASIER with a RAVEN RINKLINER



- Rinkliners are one-piece, heat-sealed plastic sheets.
- Playground and park sizes, 40 x 40 to 100 x 200 ft.
- Coldproof 4-mil polyethylene, nonbrittle.
- Easy to lay out and flood.
- Holds water till freezing occurs.

RAVEN INDUSTRIES
Box 227, Sioux Falls, South Dakota



"The Choice of Those Who Play The Game"

The MacGregor Co. • Cincinnati 32, Ohio
FOOTBALL • BASEBALL • BASKETBALL • GOLF • TENNIS

New Table Tennis Tables

100% Aluminum
EXTRA HEAVY DUTY

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
FOR HEAVY DUTY USE
Indoors or Outdoors

Official Regulation
SIZE and
BALL BOUNCE

MADE IN 2 SECTIONS 4 LEGS TO EACH SECTION

Nationally recognized and used by the ARMED FORCES, COLLEGES, MUNICIPALITIES, RECREATION CENTERS, SCHOOLS, CLUBS, PARKS, etc.

<p>MODEL #104 as above with stationary legs.</p>	<p>MODEL #106 8 sturdy snap in type folding legs.</p>
---	--

* No Maintenance or Replacement Problems.
* Sturdy Lifetime Construction.
* SECURELY INSTALLED HEAVY GAUGE ALUMINUM CENTER NET

For FULL DETAILS WRITE: **ALL METAL TENNIS TABLE CO.**
P.O. BOX 142, TEANECK, N.J.

IMPORTANT

If you are planning to move, please notify us of your change of address at least *thirty days* before the date of issue with which it is to take effect, if possible, in order to receive your magazines without interruption. Send both old and new addresses by letter, card, or post-office form 225 to: Subscription Department, RECREATION Magazine, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

Good news for taste buds!

BANQUETS PLUS

by Mabel King Becker

A personal treasury of excellent banquets that will provide a backlog of ideas for years to come. Plans for 34 banquets are given in detail with ideas for invitations, decorations, menus, programs, and all the extras that make for a top-notch banquet every time. **\$3.00**

EATING FUN FOR INTERMEDIATES

by Helen K. Painter

Recipes and menus for the gayest, cleverest, and very best eating your high-schoolers ever encountered. **35¢**



at your favorite bookstore
Broadman Press

HELP US KEEP THE THINGS WORTH KEEPING

One of the most precious American Heritages is the right to worship as you please. But protecting our American heritages costs money—because *peace costs money*.

It takes money for strength to keep the peace. Money for science and education to help make peace lasting. And money saved by individuals.

Your Savings Bonds, as a direct investment in your country, make you a Partner in strengthening America's Peace Power.

The Bonds you buy will earn money for you. But the most important thing they earn is *peace*. They help us keep the things worth keeping.

Think it over. Are you buying as many Bonds as you *might*?

EACH ACCORDING TO THE DICTATES
OF HIS OWN CONSCIENCE



HELP STRENGTHEN AMERICA'S PEACE POWER BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

The U.S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donation, The Advertising Council and this magazine.

